

The Nation

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1884.

PRICE 10 CENTS.

Schools.

Alphabetized, first, by States; second, by Towns.
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Schools.

Continued from 1st Page.

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PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia.
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PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia.
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1884.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1884.

The Week.

WE observe with considerable amusement that the *Tribune* is very indignant because Governor Cleveland's letter of acceptance contains no views upon the tariff question. Has the *Tribune* forgotten what its editor and founder said about the same question when he accepted a nomination for the Presidency only twelve years ago? We have not, if the *Tribune* has. Here is the passage as it stood in the summary of its platform which Mr. Greeley presented to his party, and which he said he "joyfully" adopted:

"V. That the raising of revenue, whether by tariff or otherwise, shall be recognized and treated as the people's immediate business, to be shaped and directed by them through their Representatives in Congress, whose action thereon the President must neither overrule by his veto, attempt to dictate, nor presume to punish by bestowing office on those who agree with him, or withdrawing it from those who do not."

That is much more dreadful than Mr. Cleveland's simple statement that the "Presidency is an executive office." Mr. Greeley not only took that position, but he went far beyond it, and said that the Executive "must neither overrule by his veto nor attempt to dictate" the action of Congress. What he, as the High Priest of Protection, meant when he said that, was, that if elected President he would not veto any tariff legislation, free-trade or otherwise, which a Democratic Congress might enact. Suppose Mr. Cleveland had said such a thing as that, what would be the emotions of the *Tribune* at this moment? It is our opinion that they would take the form of a convulsion.

General Butler's reputation as the friend of the laboring man is being violently assailed. The Treasurer of the United Hatters of America declares that while Butler was Governor of Massachusetts he not only declined to sign a bill which passed the Legislature to protect the hat manufacturers from the ruinous competition of convict labor, but, while the bill was pending, went to work on the sly and signed a new contract which made the bill of no value for another year, signed or unsigned. The Treasurer says that as a friend of labor Butler is the "latest and greatest humbug in American politics." Another charge is embodied in a suit in the courts against Butler, to the effect that he demanded \$30,000 for inducing the Government to compromise suits against clients of his who had been found guilty of defrauding the Government through violations of the revenue laws. Butler appeared as counsel for these criminals while he was Governor, and his conduct in doing so attracted much attention at the time. It now appears that he received \$30,000 for his services, while the Government received only \$20,000. In other words, the Government must have lost much more than \$30,000 through his efforts, for his clients could only pay him that sum if by so

doing they could escape paying a much larger sum into the National Treasury, where it would have lightened the burdens of the laboring man by lessening taxation. There is nothing new in these revelations so far as they affect Butler's character. He has been working in that way all his life.

It is very evident that the Blaine managers have overestimated the usefulness of Butler's candidacy to their cause. There are no signs that he is going to hurt Cleveland any more than he will Blaine, and there is a chance that he will not hurt him so much. The chief advantage of Butler's candidacy will be in affording papers like the *Sun*, which are really working in the interest of Blaine, a chance to do so more on the sly than they would otherwise be able to do. That the *Sun* has no faith whatever in Butler, and no respect for him as a statesman, is easily proved by quotations from its past utterances. It is only a very few years since it denounced him as the representative and exponent of everything which was worst in American politics, and its analysis of his character was so searching and comprehensive that it could have been made only by somebody who thoroughly understood him.

It is impossible to judge how much significance is to be attached to the Prohibition movement this year, but it seems to be greater than in any former Presidential campaign, and especially at the West, where prohibition has lately been made a part of the practical politics of the day. In Iowa, Kansas, Illinois, and Ohio, St. John and Daniel seem destined to be a very "disturbing element." A disturbing element in politics is anything which draws votes away from the old parties. It is of no consequence whether the old parties have any principles left which are worth voting for. In such a case the disturbance becomes all the more disturbing, because it is likely to reach and affect a greater number of voters than usual. Governor St. John was not far wrong when he said that "there are more political parties in the field than there are political issues." This is quite true. The only political issue worth any solemn consideration is that which arises from Mr. Blaine's personal character as disclosed in his own letters. If such a man can be elected President of the United States after the production and discussion of evidence showing that he used his public position to promote his private interests, the Ship of State will have taken a lurch downward the consequences of which no man can foretell.

Reflection upon this has penetrated the Republican party deeply. The outward manifestations of discontent show only a small part of the trouble going on within. Every letter received by the Independent organizations tells the same story of silent disaffection, and gives the names of men who will not vote for Mr. Blaine, although they are not willing to give their support to the Democratic party.

To all of this class who look upon intemperance as one of the greatest evils that afflict the human race, the St. John ticket will be a natural refuge. Heretofore the Prohibition party have been met in national elections with appeals for the preservation of the fruits of the war. The interests of the freedmen have been set in opposition to those of the drunkard and the drunkard's family. They have been told that now or never is the time to reconstruct the South. King Alcohol can wait—no danger that he will not be found when wanted. The appeal has always been successful, and thus it has happened over and over again that the Prohibition party, although strong enough to carry such States as Iowa and Kansas, Maine, Vermont, and Massachusetts in State elections, has dwindled into insignificance in national campaigns. No overmastering issue holds thoughtful Republicans to their customary allegiance this year. The only important issue is Mr. Blaine's fitness to be President, and the more this question is examined the weaker will be the ties which bind Republicans to their own party. Conditions of growth in the temperance cause as a political power are present now as they never have been before. If the results of the election do not exhibit such growth, it may well be concluded that it has little inherent strength or cohesion, and that it need not be regarded even as a disturbing element hereafter.

Mr. Murat Halstead, in addition to his arduous task of editing a Blaine evening paper in this city for a cent, sends a column or two a day by telegraph to his other daily paper in Cincinnati. His despatches are mainly devoted to views on the political situation, and are noticeable for their fine contempt of dudes and Pharisees. In a despatch which he sent on Wednesday week he made this observation:

"The Independents are especially solicitous about the Mulligan letters. If it were not for their favorite texts from those letters, the Independent Republicans would cease to exist. They rest upon Mulligan exclusively. We do not mean to treat the Independent Republicans with cruelty. We would not inflict the horrors of insomnia upon those of this political persuasion not already subject to it. We admit Blaine never was a deadhead in any enterprise to which he gave his attention. The statement to that effect we endorse as a fact. Mr. Cleveland seems to be very much of a deadhead in his Presidential candidacy."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* makes a curious collection of estimates of Mr. Blaine from the columns of the *Commercial* and the *Gazette* of that city in the year 1876, by way of ascertaining the net value of the support now extended to Mr. Blaine by the united *Commercial-Gazette*. The Chicago *Tribune's* articles at the same period are quite distanced in point of moral grandeur by those of the two Cincinnati papers. The *Commercial*, after reviewing the Mulligan letters, said: "It would be the very madness of the moon for the Republican party to go to the country under his (Blaine's) leadership." The *Gazette* went further, and declared

that after such disclosures as were made in the investigation it would not support Mr. Blaine even if he were nominated. The *Commercial* predicted that if Blaine were nominated, Ohio would go Democratic by 10,000 to 15,000 majority. The *Commercial-Gazette* is edited by the same persons who edited the *Commercial* and the *Gazette* in 1876. This proves that in some cases two negatives may make an affirmative.

Will the Blaine managers permit us to give them a little valuable information and accompany it with a suggestion? It is within our knowledge that the array of evidence against Mr. Blaine's political morality, as it is being presented to Republican voters in Mr. Schurz's speech, the *Evening Post* pamphlet, and other documents, is producing a profound effect. It is changing votes from Blaine to Cleveland every day. A common remark of Republicans who are so changing is: "We have been waiting for some refutation of these charges, but none has come; we have been waiting for some other reason for voting for Blaine than that the 'Republican party has a glorious record,' but we have heard none. Therefore, we conclude there is none, and we do not think the one given sufficient to counterbalance Blaine's bad record." Our suggestion, accordingly, is that the plan of the Blaine campaign, so far as speakers are concerned, be changed. Thus far men have been selected as orators who have some faith in public morality, and too much reputation for acting in accordance with such a faith to jeopard it by defending their candidate as he must be defended if he is to be elected. Messrs. Evarts, Hoar, Hawley, Dawes, Woodford, Foraker, and men of this sort are not equal to the demands of the occasion. They have injured the candidate by very brief and very inadequate defences. They ought to be withdrawn, and their places at the front filled with men who have full faith in Blaine and are not ashamed to give their reasons for it. The only men of this kind whose names occur to us at this moment are Steve Elkins, Pow Clayton, Dorsey, William Pitt Kellogg, and John A. Joyce. They would defend Blaine in a whole-souled way, and put some spirit into the campaign. The grand-old-party argument has been tried and has failed. Blaine must run on his merits.

Another week has ended, and we have not heard from either Mr. Phelps or Senator Dawes upon subjects which are deeply interesting to both them and us. Lest our previous invitations to them may not have been fully understood, we will repeat them as plainly as language will permit. Mr. Dawes will remember that in a speech which he made at Englewood, he said that he had in his pocket all the Mulligan letters, that there were in them two sentences which were capable of being turned against a man of perfect probity, but that he had an "honorable construction" of them which he preferred to apply. Strangely enough, he did not apply it then and there, and strangely enough he declines to accept our repeated solicitations to send it to us for publication. The sentences which we assume that he referred to were those in Blaine's first letter to Fisher about the Little

Rock Road, in which he remarked that he would not be a "deadhead in the enterprise," and that he "saw various channels in which he knew he could be useful." There are other sentences in the other letters of the same series which need a similar construction very badly, but we are willing that Mr. Dawes should explain these two first. He must have seen what a mess Senator Hawley has made of it, and that the demand for his own "honorable construction" is now greater than ever.

A most dreadful indictment is brought against Mr. Deming, a former President of the Young Republican Club of Brooklyn, by the *Tribune*. It is that he has in his possession a list of the members of the club, and has sent to each member, first, a ticket to the meeting at which Mr. Schurz spoke, and, secondly, a printed copy of Mr. Schurz's speech. The *Tribune* says this is a "betrayal of official trust." We infer from this that Mr. Schurz's speech is looked upon with considerable fear in the *Tribune* office. If the charges against Mr. Blaine are such "thoroughly exploded slanders," why be so alarmed because the Young Republicans of Brooklyn, who are said to be a very intelligent body of men, are allowed to see them? Why not counteract the effect of Mr. Schurz's speech by sending after it a copy of Senator Hawley's? We presume that Mr. Deming would be willing to do that. Senator Hawley's statement of the case against Mr. Blaine was as mild as inaccuracy and partisanship could well make it, yet the Senator was obliged to say of it, after he had framed it, that he wished Blaine had not reminded Fisher of his ruling, and that "it would have been better if he had not mixed up his private business with his public business." That is what we think, and what a great many other Republicans are thinking. The *Tribune's* notion that the Young Republicans of Brooklyn will not think so unless somebody sends them a copy of Mr. Schurz's speech, is exceedingly funny.

A beautiful biographical sketch of Steve Elkins has been published by the *Tribune*, in which it is shown beyond a doubt that he is an A. B. and an A. M., a statesman of wide experience, a trained lawyer, an accomplished financier, and a pious churchman. He became a member of the Christian Church, the same to which Garfield belonged, at the age of seventeen, and though he has lived for some years in New Mexico, where society at the time of his arrival "was crude, and there was little moral restraint, and vice was common," nobody "has ever seen him take a drink in a bar-room or heard him utter an oath." While in Washington, "he regularly attended the Presbyterian Church," and in New York he is a "vestryman of Dr. Heber Newton's church, and a devoted attendant upon its services." It will be seen that there is nothing narrow about Steve's church "record." He is a member of the Christian Church, but he goes to a Presbyterian church when in Washington, to an Episcopal church when in New York, and to the noble old South Church, Congregational, where he helps fill the two Blaine pews, when in Augusta. Nothing is said in the *Tribune's*

sketch about Steve's theory of politics, probably because his famous declaration, that "it is largely a question of finance," is so generally known. We notice also another omission, which should be added to the sketch to make it complete. S. W. Dorsey said in a letter written last June: "S. B. Elkins has probably a larger knowledge than any other person of all the Star-route matters and the money paid."

The sinking of the *Tallapoosa*, through the somewhat ignominious instrumentality of collision with a common schooner, must be regarded as a bad omen for the Blaine canvass. This celebrated naval vessel has occupied in the campaign a position second in importance only to that of the National Republican Committee Headquarters. Indeed, we are not certain that it can be said to have been even second. It was on board the *Tallapoosa* that Secretary Chandler and General Butler were said to have arranged the "dicker" in accordance with which Butler is running as a tender to Blaine. This was a task which was too delicate for Elkins, and too momentous to be undertaken anywhere on land. When Secretary Chandler left Washington to meet Senator Mahone in New York only a few days ago, he was borne, we believe, by the *Tallapoosa*. The vessel had indeed become the ark of the Blaine cause, and if it had been spared for two months longer there is no telling what feats of strategy and audacity it might have accomplished. Mulligan and Fisher might have been enticed on board and taken so far out to sea that they could not get back till after election. Chandler will of course at once provide himself with another war-ship at the Government expense, but she cannot be to him and the "cause" what the *Tallapoosa* was. As he contemplates her wreck, and his own narrow escape from a wetting, he must feel a good deal as Steve Elkins would if a thunderbolt were to shoot suddenly from a clear sky and demolish his headquarters.

The West End Blaine and Logan Club of Washington proves an excellent instrument in the hands of the Clapp Committee for terrifying the Government clerks. Last Friday it passed a resolution that it was the sense of the club that "each Government employee should contribute toward the legitimate expenses of the campaign; and any person who shall, under the guise of civil-service reform, refuse or neglect to perform a plain duty, should be regarded as simply a pretender and as disloyal to the party." The indirect manner in which the clerks are "labored with," and the ingenuity displayed by the almost baffled Republican National Committee to secure their contributions in spite of the legal barriers set in their way, are comically shown by their recent circular, soliciting subscriptions for an illustrated campaign paper. This circular was received last Saturday by the clerks at their offices. "Below," they read, "is a blank form to be filled out with your reply, which should be sent to Frank A. Munsey, No. 81 Warren Street, New York. The nature of these replies will determine whether or not the paper can be started."

This sounds more like an order than a request, and the clerks must feel that it is their loyal duty to fill up the blank. If Mr. Thoman is correct in his construction, every member of the Committee, whether an office-holder or not, has violated Section 12 of the Civil Service Act by sending, through its officers, this circular into the departments. The National Committee would do well in this respect to imitate the timid caution of the Clapp Committee.

A letter is published from Theodore Roosevelt, dated Chimney Butte Rancho, Little Missouri, Dakota, in which he says that he has read Governor Cleveland's reasons for vetoing the Tenure of Office Bill, and that they seem to him "frivolous." He considers it "sheer nonsense" to say that the Dayton amendment hurt the bill, because in his opinion it improved it. These are Mr. Roosevelt's opinions and should be taken for what they are worth. He does not seem to have read the correspondence which followed the Governor's veto, or the conclusive demonstration by the author of the bill, Mr. Francis M. Scott, that the Dayton amendment "hopelessly and fatally muddled and ruined" the act. Unless Mr. Roosevelt can do what nobody else has been able to do—answer Mr. Scott's reasoning—his bare opinion that the Governor's objections are "frivolous" can have little weight. It should not be forgotten that when the Five-Cent-Fare Bill was before the Legislature, Mr. Roosevelt differed with the Governor about its wisdom, and was finally convinced by the Governor's reasoning that he had been led astray by specious arguments which had not deceived the Governor for a moment.

The September number of the *North American Review* has a series of short articles on the "Evils of the Tariff System," by David A. Wells, Thos. G. Shearman, J. B. Sargent, and Prof. W. G. Sumner. Mr. Wells calls renewed attention to the fact that our manufacturing industry has outgrown the demands of the home market and is now stifling for want of an outlet, which can be obtained only on the terms under which British manufacturing industry finds its outlet—that is, free raw materials. He analyzes the daring remedy proposed by Judge Foraker, of Ohio, last year, for the commercial evils under which we are laboring. Said Mr. Foraker: "If we cannot go into the markets of the world without being subjected to degrading competition, we will make ourselves independent of these markets by making markets of our own. Instead of sending our raw cotton across the ocean to be there manufactured and sent back to us, we will have cotton mills here." Wonderful suggestion this, when we have more cotton mills already than we can find work for! At the time when this weighty secret was communicated to the people of Ohio, American cotton goods were selling at auction in New York for less than cost, and mills were piling up their unsalable goods in warehouses. Since that time matters have gone from bad to worse. Mr. Wells shows that the present commercial depression has been most severe upon countries where the

protective policy prevails—the United States, France, and Germany; and the least so upon the free-trade countries—England, Belgium, and Switzerland.

Professor Sumner touches upon one of the profounder questions of the tariff system. If the protective policy is bringing forth evil fruits, what is the best way of treating it? Shall we reduce the tariff by little and little, or shall we make one job of it and cut off all that is not needed for revenue—that is, all that is imposed for protection—at a single blow? Mr. Sumner favors the latter remedy as the soundest economical wisdom. Under our political system such heroic treatment is not to be looked for, but it is, in his opinion, the right treatment. Piecemeal reduction will merely create a new set of difficulties at each stage by making new adjustments of industries in respect of each other which will have to be forcibly separated. Consequently the turmoil will be continuous, and the suffering greater in the aggregate than if all the tariff reform intended were accomplished in one act. "If, however, it is necessary, as it probably is, to do what is less wise but more in conformity with prejudice, the reform of the system should begin with the abolition of taxes on primary products of the soil, and advance by rapid stages to reduce and abolish taxes on the more advanced products."

There is no way of ascertaining how much or how little of truth there may be in the published rumors that Ferdinand Ward is threatening to make damaging disclosures of his business transactions with Messrs. Tappan, Bingham, and others, who have brought suits against him, in case those suits are not withdrawn. We have no doubt, however, that Ward is getting tired of Ludlow Street Jail, and is beginning to look about for ways to get out of it. If he thinks he can get out by giving a full and accurate account of all his operations, with the names of all those who shared in any way in them and their profits, we think it would be in the interest of business morals to have him make the attempt. That he is the only guilty person in the affair we have never believed. Enormous sums of money were obtained by his firm, and were disposed of somewhere. He could not have spent all of it, and it did not vanish in the air. Somebody got it, and it is our belief that most of the persons receiving it knew perfectly well that it came by swindling. These persons are as deserving of punishment as Ward is, and we trust that sooner or later they will have their share of it. Ward is undoubtedly the only man who knows the whole story. He had his own system of keeping his accounts, and he alone can unravel them.

The request for contributions to the Bartholdi statue from the public at large will, we trust, meet with a generous response. More than half the sum required for its completion has been contributed by New York and its immediate neighborhood. The rest of the country has done substantially nothing. About \$125,000 is needed to complete the pedestal preparatory to its inauguration. As the ad-

dress says, there has been a great deal of misrepresentation and misunderstanding connected with this statue; but for our part we should be willing to grant most of what its detractors say—that it is in part an advertisement of M. Bartholdi, and that it has been written about in the newspapers a great deal. But all great statues are monuments of their designers, and we have not such a glut of good statues of American make in New York that we can afford for such reasons to neglect this opportunity. But the main reason for doing something is one of national pride—or rather of national shame. The gift is one from France—not from the Government, but from the people, the money having been contributed in small sums from nearly two hundred cities, towns, and precincts in France. Congress has done its share by giving a site for the statue, and authorizing the President to make suitable regulations for its maintenance and preservation as a beacon and as a work of art. If the money is not subscribed, however, the statue, after being accepted, cannot be erected, and we presume will have to be returned. Considering our constant expressions of good-will and amity and gratitude to France for the last hundred years, a failure to subscribe the money would place us in a humiliating position.

Mt. Desert is agitated by a railroad project which bids fair to impair seriously the attractiveness of that island as a summer resort. The plan is to build a railroad from Bar Harbor to Green Mountain, a distance by the highway of three or four miles. The residents and visitors are loud in their protests against it. They say, what is undoubtedly true, that the distance is not great enough to make a railroad a needed public improvement, and the real object is merely to transfer to a railroad company the profits hitherto enjoyed by the owners of buck-boards and wagons; and that the mere transfer of profits from the pocket of one set of common carriers to another is not a sufficient public reason to justify a change which would infallibly entail a great number of inconveniences and even positive danger to life and property. This would come in two ways, from the railroad crossing the streets of a populous village at grade, as it would have to do, and from the forest fires the locomotives would cause. The virgin forests of the island, which are one of its greatest attractions, would probably be destroyed in a few years, at least at some of their most picturesque points.

The attempt of some of the French papers to make out that the bombardment of Foo-Choo was not the beginning of a war but a "form of negotiation," is somewhat difficult to understand. Cities are not generally bombarded by civilized nations except as an act of war, and if there is no war between the two countries, the act is one of piracy. As a general rule, belligerents notify neutrals of a state of war; but a notification is not, we suppose, necessary. A state of war exists or does not exist; the question is not one of announcement, but of fact, as we learned to our cost during the rebellion. Other nations will of course recognize the fact if it exists, no matter what France may say.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, August 20, to THURSDAY, August 26, 1884, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

EX-GOV. HENDRICKS's letter of acceptance was published on Wednesday. It is unusually brief. He acknowledges the honor done him by the nomination, accepts the trust, and approves in sum and substance the declarations of the platform.

Ex-Governor St. John, the Prohibition candidate for President, was notified of his nomination on Monday afternoon at Cuba, N. Y. He made a speech in accord with his well-known sentiments on Prohibition.

The Connecticut Republican State Convention met on Wednesday at New Haven. The names of Gen. W. H. Bulkeley, P. C. Lounsbury, and Henry B. Harrison were presented for Governor. The informal ballot resulted as follows: Whole number of votes, 483; Lounsbury, 184; Harrison, 184; Bulkeley, 114; Merwin, 1. Bulkeley's supporters gave their strength to Harrison, and he was nominated on the first formal ballot by a majority of about 40. It is considered a strong nomination. Lorrin D. Cooke was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. Ex-President Woolsey and Charles A. Williams were selected as Presidential Electors-at-Large.

The New Jersey Democrats on Wednesday met at Trenton and selected as Electors-at-Large Edward Balbock and Thomas Kays. General McClellan was temporary Chairman.

The Michigan Greenbackers on Wednesday nominated J. W. Begole for Governor, candidates for Land Commissioner, Attorney-General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, and seven Presidential Electors. They coalesced with the Democrats on the electoral ticket on this plan: Six of thirteen Electors shall be named by the Greenbackers and six by the Democrats, and each party shall nominate a candidate for the thirteenth Elector. If the fusionists carry the State, the electoral vote is to be divided between Cleveland and Butler in proportion to the vote on the thirteenth Elector. The Democrats, on the same day, nominated their share of the State ticket—Matthew Maynard for Lieutenant-Governor, and also candidates for Secretary of State, Auditor-General, and Member of the State Board of Education. They endorsed six Greenback Electors and nominated seven of their own.

The Iowa Republicans on Wednesday nominated F. D. Jackson for Secretary of State and V. P. Twombly for Treasurer.

A Convention of Resubmission Republicans was held at Topeka, Kan., on Wednesday. They protested against the alliance of the Republicans in that State with the Prohibitionists. They endorsed the candidates and platform of the National Republican Convention. A Conference Committee was appointed to consult with the Democratic State Convention which was in session at the same time in Topeka. The result was that on Thursday it was agreed that the Resubmissionists should have one place on the Democratic ticket. The Democrats renominated Governor Glick, who made a speech in favor of resubmitting the Prohibition amendment. The Resubmissionists were then invited into the Convention, and C. K. Halliday, of their creed, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. The ticket was completed with Democrats.

At the State Convention of the Missouri Greenback Labor party on Wednesday a resolution was adopted, after a long discussion, arraiguing the Democratic party for its failure to recognize the question of prohibition, and declaring that a prohibitory amendment should be submitted to the popular vote.

Frank Hurd was renominated for Congress in the Tenth Ohio District on Wednesday. The Erie County delegates bolted and said

they would support the Republican candidate.

Governor Ireland has been renominated by the Texas Democratic State Convention.

The Vermont Independents have decided to hold a conference on August 26 with a view to nominating a State ticket.

Sidney Clark, for three terms a Republican member of Congress, and in 1879 Speaker of the Kansas House of Representatives, has announced his intention of coming out for Cleveland. He says that, after being for six years in close connection with Blaine as a collaborator in the House, and knowing him as he does, he cannot consistently vote for him.

Ex-Senator Thos. F. Grady (Tammany) has tendered his resignation as a member of the New York Democratic State Committee in a letter to Chairman Manning. He says: "It is but fair that I should add that this action is entirely personal on my part, and does not in any way involve the organization to whose representatives I am indebted for membership in the Committee."

Dorman B. Eaton, of the Civil-Service Commission, has written a letter of advice to Government employees as to the payment by them of assessments for political purposes. He points to the civil-service law of 1883, enacted by the coöperation of both parties, and which was intended to secure, and if enforced, as he says he believes it will be, will secure, as absolute a freedom and safety to every person in the public service in contributing or not contributing for a political purpose as attaches to any private citizen.

The United States steamer *Tallapoosa* was sunk off Cottage City, Mass., on Thursday night, by collision with a large three-masted schooner. The *Tallapoosa* was bound to Newport, with 140 men and officers, to take on board Secretary Chandler. At 11:15 P. M., when about five miles east of Vineyard Haven, the night being clear but dark, she was struck on her starboard fore-rigging, and cut through to amidships by the schooner *James S. Lowell*, laden with coal. The *Tallapoosa* went down in five minutes. The schooner was badly damaged. As the steamer went down she blew her whistle as a signal of distress. The *Gate City*, from Boston for Savannah, and a schooner came to the rescue and saved all but Passed Assistant Surgeon Clarence E. Black and George A. Foster, landsman. The Captain of the schooner put the entire blame upon the steamer. He says the lights of his vessel were burning brightly and he had the right of way. The steamer did absolutely nothing to avoid a collision. The *Tallapoosa* was a wooden side-wheel double-ender steamer of 650 tons, carrying two guns, and used principally as a despatch boat and pleasure yacht by the Navy Department. Her chief officer was Commander Merry. Two men besides those mentioned were missing, but one of them turned up at Savannah when the *Gate City* arrived there.

The following is an extract from the official report of Commander Schley, of the Greely relief expedition: "In preparing the bodies of the dead for transportation in alcohol to St. Johns it was found that the bodies of six of them (Lieutenant Kislingbury, Sergeant Jewell, Private Whistler, Private Henry, Private Ellis, and Sergeant Ralston) had been cut and the fleshy parts removed to a greater or less extent. All the other bodies were intact."

Lieutenant Greely will attend the British Association meeting at Montreal. He has received a letter of congratulations on his work and rescue from the French Geographical Society, signed by Ferdinand de Lesseps.

Louis Noros, one of the *Jeannette* survivors, is unable to explain the recent finding of certain supposed relics of that party on an ice-floe. He says: "I know that there was but one bear-skin in the party, and that was left in the cache on the Siberian coast. I cannot

tell whether or not the articles found are genuine without seeing them, and my theory is that the articles found, if any have been found, were taken by natives from this cache and by some means (how I cannot conceive) have gradually worked their way to civilization."

An official report has been published by the Agricultural Department at Washington, showing that pleuro-pneumonia has broken out among the Jersey cattle in Illinois.

A call for \$10,000,000 three per cent. bonds was issued by the Treasury Department on Monday.

The seventh annual session of the American Bar Association was convened at Saratoga on Wednesday, a large number of distinguished lawyers being present. President Cortland Parker, of New Jersey, delivered the opening address. The Secretary's report showed a gain of fifty-five in membership over last year. Judge J. F. Dillon, of this city, delivered the annual address on Thursday. His subject was the general character of American laws and institutions, accompanied with some observations upon their present and some speculations concerning their future condition.

The First National Bank of Albion, N. Y., closed its doors on Thursday, owing to the disappearance of its President, A. S. Warner. He was the managing executor of the estate of R. S. Burrows, valued at more than \$2,000,000, and it is feared that he has been a defaulter. He has lost considerable money in Wall Street.

General Leroy Pope Walker, one of the most prominent lawyers in Alabama, died on Friday. He was a Confederate Secretary of War, and gave the order for firing on Fort Sumter.

Ex-Judge John Leisenring, of Mauch Chunk, Pa., died on Friday at the age of sixty-five. He was one of the most active coal and railroad operators in Northern Pennsylvania, and was worth \$3,000,000. He was one of the Republican Presidential Electors for Pennsylvania in the present campaign.

Stephen Salisbury, LL.D., died on Sunday night at his residence at Worcester, Mass., aged eighty-six years. He was State Senator in 1846 and 1847, a Presidential Elector in 1860 and 1872, and a Harvard Overseer from 1871 to 1883.

FOREIGN.

The affair between France and China reached a crisis on Thursday. The following is a French official résumé of the situation made public on that day: "Notwithstanding the successive respites granted China by France, and the moderation of the French officials having the negotiations in charge, China has finally refused all satisfaction for the Langson treachery and recalled its plenipotentiaries to Shanghai. France is, therefore, compelled to present China with a last summons. M. Patenotre, the French Minister to China, has been instructed to acquaint the Tsung-li Yamen with the vote of Parliament, and also with the fact that the indemnity has been definitely fixed at 80,000,000f., payable in ten years. Unless the demand should be complied with within forty-eight hours Admiral Courbet would take the necessary steps forthwith to secure the reparation due France." The term of grace expired at 1 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. The French Chargé d'Affaires was ordered to quit Peking immediately and join M. Patenotre at Shanghai, and the French flag on the Consulate there was lowered. Li Fong Pao during the day asked for an audience with M. Ferry in Paris, and announced to him that he had been ordered to return to his post at Berlin. The Chinese Minister bade M. Ferry farewell and received his passports. China absolutely refused to admit the French claims.

It was reported from Peking on Friday that the Governors of Yunnan and Quangsi had received imperial orders to march with their

forces into Tonquin. A Hong Kong despatch on Saturday said: "The French residents are leaving the city. Two thousand French soldiers are momentarily expected to arrive here from Tonquin."

Chang Pei Lun will lead the Chinese troops against the French in Tonquin.

Admiral Courbet was on Friday instructed to bombard the arsenal at Foo-Choo and to land a detachment of troops and destroy the war material and stores accumulated there, which were of immense value. This action was intended as a reprisal for the action of the Chinese at Langson. At the same time the French off Kelung were ordered to occupy the port and the coal mines as security for the indemnity demanded by France.

The bombardment of Foo-Choo was begun by Admiral Courbet on Saturday afternoon at two o'clock.

The French went into the fight with eight heavily-armed ships. The Chinese had eleven light river and coast transports. When Admiral Courbet opened fire at 2 P.M. the Chinese immediately replied, and several of the gunboats kept up a desultory fire for a quarter of an hour. But it was a one-sided fight. The combat was practically finished in seven minutes. The superior French artillery made the contest, after disabling the Chinese vessels, no fight. It was a massacre. This is the opinion of English spectators. Two eighteen-ton gunboats of the Chinese fleet fought well, one sinking near the English man-of-war *Champion*, while the other made a good stand. The rest of the fleet was blotted out. No surrender was allowed. The French kept up the fire on the arsenal, neighboring buildings, forts, barracks, and villages until five o'clock in the afternoon, although resistance from the shore batteries ceased about three o'clock. Some French and Chinese ships were engaged in close proximity to the English men-of-war *Vigilant* and *Champion*. At six o'clock on Sunday evening three burning gunboats floated down the stream, one carrying French colors. Numerous fire-junks blazing in a dangerous manner imperilled the English men-of-war, but were fended off. The French renewed the firing on Sunday, directing their shots at the Pagoda and the villages in the heights around the arsenal.

It was rumored in Paris on Monday, that China had made a formal declaration of war, and had notified the Powers to that effect. The arsenal at Foo-Choo is in ruins. Eighteen hundred workmen are out of employment. The arsenal cost 42,000,000 francs, and the arms and ammunition destroyed were valued at 140,000,000 francs. One of the French iron-clads on Monday was struck and badly damaged. It is said that a French officer of high rank has been killed.

The French iron-clads entered the mouth of the Min River on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The White Fort opened fire with Krupp cannon while the ships were three miles away. After an hour's engagement the French retired. The Chinese fire was good.

Late reports from Shanghai on Tuesday confirmed the reported destruction of the whole Chinese fleet. The French lost five men, including an American pilot, who was killed on board the heavily armed French war-ship *Volta*.

It was reported on Tuesday that the French Ambassador at Berlin had gone to Varzin to confer with Bismarck, probably on the Franco-Chinese difficulty.

The Paris papers indignantly repel the charges made by the London *Times* that cruelty was exercised by Admiral Courbet at Foo-Choo, and indulge in violent abuse of England.

The *Figaro* says General Millot will be recalled from Tonquin because he is considered responsible for the difficulties which have arisen since the Tien-Tsin treaty was made.

The merchants and underwriters of London held a meeting on Saturday, to consider the bearing of the Franco-Chinese difficulty on neutrals, as Prime-Minister Ferry had announced that the bombardment of Kelung would not create a state of war, but was simply a means of furthering the French negotiations with China. The inquiry was raised in the meeting, whether Admiral Courbet would admit English or German vessels loaded with arms into Foo-Choo. The meeting resolved to urge Earl Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to press France to define her intention regarding neutrals. It was semi-officially asserted in Paris, that inasmuch as France had not declared war, neutral vessels going to China are not subject to the restriction which would be imposed in a state of actual war.

The difficulty between France and Morocco has been amicably settled. Prime-Minister Ferry disavows M. Ordega, the French Minister to Morocco.

The cholera is reviving. There were two deaths from the disease at Marseilles on Sunday night and five at Toulon. In the latter city the panic has revived and the return of fugitives has been checked.

There were three deaths at Marseilles on Monday night, and two at Toulon. The disease is increasing at Corsica. At Spezia, Italy, there is a panic. More than 6,000 people have left the city.

The authorities in the War Office at London insist upon the Nile route for the autumn expedition for the relief of General Gordon. They state that rowboats will reach Wady Halfa on November 1, when the expedition will start from that point. It is suggested that the Egyptian troops should be employed for continuing the railway sixty miles beyond Wady Halfa, so as to avoid the rapids.

The Governor-General of Canada has received instructions from the Imperial War Office to raise a contingent of 600 Canadian boatmen to accompany the Gordon relief expedition. Their services have been called for by Lord Wolseley, who became acquainted with their capabilities in the Red River expedition to suppress Riel's Northwest rebellion in 1870.

Col. Colville left Wady Halfa some time ago for Dongola with a body of Bedouins. On Wednesday a letter was received from him stating that the Bedouins refused to proceed, and that his condition was critical. On Saturday it was reported that he left a small detachment of Bedouins at Selimah, and had started to descend the Nile cataracts.

Colonel Kitchener telegraphed to Cairo on Wednesday that the Mahdi's Lieutenant, El Hoda, had attacked and defeated the friendly tribes at Meraweh; and that El Hoda is advancing to Ambukol to effect a junction with other rebels. The despatch says that El Hoda is only three days distant from Debbeh.

Soldiers from Berber report that 636 Egyptian officers and soldiers are in the hands of the rebels, who treat them as slaves. The rebels pray for the Mahdi instead of for the Sultan, and declare the Turks heathen who are to be killed or expelled.

Doctor Nachtigal, the special German Commissioner, who is passing south along the west coast of Africa to Angra Pequena on board the German man-of-war *Mowe*, has hoisted the German flag over the territory south of the Congo which belongs to the Hamburg merchants named Woermann. These merchants had concluded treaties with the inland chiefs, who ceded to them all their sovereign rights. The country is about equal in extent to New York State.

The Berlin *North German Gazette* (Bismarck's organ) holds that the British Government is responsible for the attempts which have been made to hamper and seal up the German colony at Angra Pequena, and says

it is displaying a spirit of mean unfriendliness toward a friendly nation.

An ultimatum has been sent to the Rajah of Tenom demanding the release within a fortnight of the crew of the British steamship *Nisero*, whom the Rajah has held in captivity ever since the vessel was wrecked on his coast last November.

The claims for damages by the September riots of 1883 at Port au Prince, Hayti, have been agreed upon in readiness for the action of the Chambers. The Spanish claims, amounting to \$10,378, have been reduced to \$7,850, and the English claims, \$226,490, reduced to \$87,403. The figures of the claims of the other nations are not known. Some of the British losers, especially, are not satisfied and have applied to the Home Government for redress.

Lord Odo Russell, Baron Amphil, the British Ambassador at Berlin, died on Monday, aged fifty-five. He entered the diplomatic service when only twenty, and has served in it ever since. At one time he was attached to the British Legation at Washington. In October 1871, he was made Ambassador at Berlin. In February, 1881, he was raised to the peerage.

The tenth annual Conference of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the world convened in Berlin on Wednesday evening. The opening religious exercises lasted two hours, after which Count A. Bernstorff, President of the Berlin Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, delivered an address of welcome. Emperor William wrote regretting that he could not be present. Mr. Burney, of New York, is on the Managing Committee. The Conference was brought to a close on Saturday. Doctor Schaff, of New York, made one of the addresses.

Henry George Bohn, the noted English publisher, is dead at the age of eighty-eight. His father was a bookseller of German descent, and the son learned the same business, beginning business for himself in 1831. He published in 1841 the celebrated 'Guinea Catalogue,' comprising the largest stock of books ever offered for sale by a single bookseller. He was well acquainted with ancient and modern languages, from which he personally made many translations. His various libraries, historical, scientific, classical, antiquarian, illustrated, and ecclesiastical, amounted in all to several hundred volumes, which were well selected. Mr. Bohn was a distinguished antiquarian and literary critic.

Alexandre Francia, a well-known marine painter, died in Brussels on Sunday aged seventy-one. Among his principal pictures is "The Wreck of the *Amphitrite*," which had considerable success.

The International Agricultural Exhibition was opened in Amsterdam on Tuesday with imposing ceremonies.

Mme. Patti has signed a contract with Colonel Mapleson to sing in America the coming winter, and next summer in England.

Eight hundred members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science have arrived in Montreal. The proceedings will be formally opened on the evening of August 27 with an address by Lord Rayleigh, the incoming President.

Mr. Clements R. Markham, the Secretary of the British Royal Geographical Society, who served in the Arctic expedition of 1850 in search of Sir John Franklin, has published a letter in London apropos of the recent charges made against the Greely party. In this he says: "The accusation of murder and cannibalism made against the Greely party is a disgrace to American journals. Decency would have suggested silence until Lieutenant Greely had submitted his report to the Government. There may be a remnant of truth in the charge." Mr. Markham says the party should never have been left without a depot ship wintering within an accessible distance of them.

MORE CHAPTERS IN MR. BLAINE'S RAILROAD TRANSACTIONS.

I.—A MISSING LINK.

It will be remembered by those who were familiar with the Blaine investigation of 1876, that Mr. Blaine himself made it an important point in his defence that the \$75,000 of Little Rock bonds for which the Union Pacific Railroad Company paid the sum of \$64,000, and which Mr. Rollins, the Secretary of the latter company, understood came from Mr. Blaine, were *land grant* bonds, and not first-mortgage bonds; whereas the bonds which he sold to the Maine parties, and which he afterwards took back from them, were first-mortgage, and not land-grant bonds. The accusation was, that when it became necessary or highly expedient for Mr. Blaine to take back those bonds, he simply turned them over to Tom Scott, who was then President of the Union Pacific, for \$64,000, and paid the money "within forty-eight hours" to the Maine parties. The fact that the bonds in the Union Pacific treasury were of a different kind from those sold to the Maine people, was insisted upon by Mr. Blaine in his speech of June 5, 1876, in the House, with much vehemence. He said:

"It is in evidence that with the exception of a small fraction, the bonds which were sold to parties in Maine were first-mortgage bonds. It is in evidence over and over again that the bonds which went to the Union Pacific Road were land-grant bonds. Therefore it is a moral impossibility that the bonds taken up to Maine should have gone to the Union Pacific Railroad. They were of different series, different kinds, different colors, everything different, as different as if not issued within a thousand miles of each other. So, on its face, it is shown it could not be so."

A writer in the *Boston Globe* undertakes to account for the \$75,000 *land-grant* bonds by the Mulligan letters and the Mulligan memorandum. Incidentally he furnishes strong evidence for the belief that the Mulligan letters were not printed as they were written, and he affirms that such is the fact, or rather he asks Mr. Blaine, or Mr. William Walter Phelps, or anybody else, to say explicitly that the letters which were read by Mr. Blaine in the House were printed in the *Congressional Record* as they were written, and without any alteration. The charge is, that the letter of October 4, 1871, to Warren Fisher, jr., was altered in two particulars. The letter as printed in the *Congressional Record* reads as follows:

"I have your positive written contract to deliver me \$125,000 land bonds and \$32,500 first-mortgage bonds. . . . Of this whole amount of bonds due me I have received but \$50,000 land-grant, leaving me but \$75,000 of those and \$32,500 first-mortgage still due. . . . Mr. Caldwell has repeatedly assured me that I should be paid all the bonds due me under contracts with you, and outside of that \$20,000 due me from him."

The Mulligan memorandum corresponding to this letter, as printed, reads as follows:

"No. 9, October 4, '71. Blaine admits that there was \$6,000 paid on the \$25,000 loan, and to have received \$50,000 from Fisher."

The writer in the *Boston Globe* says that this memorandum was prepared by Mr. Mulligan and Mr. Fisher together at the Hoffman

House in New York, while they were en route to Washington to obey the summons of the Committee, and that this portion (No. 9) was written as follows:

"October 4, '71. Blaine admits that there was \$6,000 paid on the \$25,000 loan, and to have received \$55,000 from Fisher, and \$20,000 from Caldwell on an outside matter."

The discrepancy consists in the change of \$55,000 to \$50,000, referring to the number of *land-grant* bonds received from Fisher, and in the omission of the words "and \$20,000 from Caldwell on an outside matter." If Blaine received \$55,000 land-grant bonds from Fisher and \$20,000 from Caldwell, the two amounts would together make \$75,000—the same amount and the same kind of bonds that turned up in the Union Pacific treasury. The writer says further that the words "due me" in the letter of October 4, 1871, were not in the letter as written, but were added after the letters passed out of the hands of Mulligan into those of Blaine. It makes a material difference, in view of the stress which Mr. Blaine puts on the fact that these were land-grant bonds, whether \$75,000 of such bonds are traced into his possession, or only \$50,000.

Corroborative evidence that \$75,000 was the true amount is found in the testimony of Mulligan, and in a subsequent letter of Blaine to Fisher dated April 13, 1872:

"Question—Is there anything else in these fourteen letters of Mr. Blaine to Mr. Fisher which bears upon the subject-matter of this inquiry, to wit, the Little Rock and Fort Smith bonds which went afterward into the hands of the Union Pacific Railroad Company?"

"Answer—Mind you, sir, I do not know about what particular bonds went into the Union Pacific Railroad Company. There are bonds that Mr. Blaine got from Mr. Fisher. Whether those were the particular bonds or not I don't know. Mr. Blaine himself said, or I understood from his letters, that these bonds that went in there were the bonds that came from these parties named. Whether they were his own bonds that he got this commission on, I do not know. There was one letter in the package where he told Mr. Fisher how much was due on these bonds. He told him he had received \$55,000 of bonds from him and \$20,000 from Caldwell on an outside matter; that is, \$55,000 of bonds on Mr. Fisher's account (as percentage that he was to get upon those sales of bonds to which I testified yesterday), and the \$20,000 of bonds which he got from Mr. Caldwell."

Mr. Mulligan had, a few moments before, remarked: "Mr. Blaine is here and listening to what I say: I consider my word as good as [that of] any man that ever lived." Mr. Blaine did not offer any objection to this testimony.

The letter of April 13, 1872, says, "There is still due to me (Blaine), on articles of agreement between us, \$70,000 in land bonds and \$31,000 in first mortgage bonds, making \$101,000 in all." As the whole amount of land bonds due to Mr. Blaine under his contract with Fisher (after deducting the \$5,000 not paid for by Joseph H. Williams) was \$125,000, it follows that if \$70,000 was still due, \$55,000 had been paid. This corresponds with Mulligan's testimony, to which Mr. Blaine made no objection when it was delivered. The letter of April 13, 1872, and that of October 4, 1871, differ by the amount of \$5,000 in the number of land-grant bonds due from Fisher to

Blaine. Both letters cover the same subject-matter. There is no evidence that after October 4, 1871, Blaine handed back \$5,000 of these bonds to Fisher, so that the amount due from the latter should have been augmented. The writer in the *Globe* asks Mr. Blaine to answer the question whether the words "due me" were not interpolated in the letter of October 4, 1871, when he speaks of "\$20,000 due me from Mr. Caldwell." In the one case the meaning would be that he had received \$20,000 of these dreadful land-grant bonds from Caldwell, which, added to the \$55,000 received from Fisher, made up the sum of \$75,000. In the other case, the meaning would be that he had never received more than \$50,000 or \$55,000 of this description of bonds from all sources.

II.—THE MULLIGAN MEMORANDUM.

The writer in the *Boston Globe* has directed his attention also to the Mulligan memorandum, concerning which our esteemed contemporaries the *Times* and the *Sun* recently had a dispute. The Mulligan memorandum called for twelve letters from Blaine to Fisher, one letter from Fisher to Blaine, and two separate pieces of paper marked "contracts"—in all, fifteen documents. Mr. Mulligan, in his testimony, said that there were "about four more" which he had not numbered in the memorandum, making eighteen or nineteen in all. Mr. Blaine read fifteen letters, three of which were not embraced in the memorandum. That is, he read twelve letters embraced in the memorandum, three not embraced in it, and wholly omitted one, if not more. The letters were read in the following order:

Dates read by Blaine. No. by Mulligan's mem.

August 31, 1872.	No. 14
August 9, 1872.	13
*July 3, 1872.	Not on mem.
*April 26, 1872.	Not on mem.
*April 22, 1872.	Not on mem.
May 26, 1864.	15
April 18, 1872.	12
October 4, 1869.	1
October 4, 1869.	2
July 2, 1869.	4
June 29, 1869.	3
May 14, 1870.	7
October 1, 1871.	10
October 4, 1871.	9
April 13, 1872.	11

The papers appended, which appear in the *Congressional Record* as foot-notes, which Mr. Blaine did not read, were marked:

J. No. 6
K. No. 5

No. 8 was not read by Mr. Blaine. The letters marked with an *—viz., July 3, 1872; April 26, 1872; and April 22, 1872—were not called for by the Mulligan memorandum.

No. 8 was described in the memorandum: "October 24, 1871, Fisher to Blaine urging settlement of Northern Pacific Railroad account, \$25,000." When the memorandum was read at the clerk's desk, Mr. Blaine said: "There was no such letter in the package, and the numbers he gives do not call for it. There are fifteen letters." The writer in the *Globe* affirms that the letter *was* in the package, and shows that if it were not there Mr. Blaine was only called upon to account for twelve letters, whereas he read fifteen. The fair presumption is, that he substituted one of the three extra letters in place of the letter from Fisher to himself. But why were two more letters put in which were not in the memorandum? This question still remains to be answered.

The same writer brings out another fact, viz., that the daily *Congressional Record* of

June 6, 1876, does not contain the whole of the letter of October 4, 1869, the following paragraph being omitted:

"I beg you to understand that I thoroughly appreciate the courtesy with which you have treated me in this railroad matter, but your conduct toward me in business matters has always been marked by unbounded liberality in past years, and of course I have naturally come to the conclusion to expect the same of you now. You urge me to make as much as I fairly can out of the arrangement into which we have entered. It is natural that I should do my utmost to this end. I am bothered by only one thing, and that is definite and expressed arrangements with Mr. Caldwell. I am anxious to acquire the interest he has promised me, but I do not get a definite understanding with him as I have with you. I shall be in Boston in a few days, and shall then have an opportunity to talk matters over fully with you. I am disposed to think that whatever I do with Mr. Caldwell must really be done through you. Kind regards to Mrs. Fisher."

The stereotyped edition of the *Record* contains this paragraph. The bound volumes contain it. The stereotyped edition is not printed until some days later than the daily edition, in order to give opportunity for corrections. The inference drawn from this is, that as Mr. Blaine alone had possession of the letters, and as the Cincinnati Convention was then assembling and Mr. Blaine was the most prominent candidate for the nomination, he omitted this damaging part of the letter in order that it might not be seen by the public until after the Convention was over, and that he then inserted it *nunc pro tunc*.

The Boston *Journal* speaks of the Mulligan letters as "Burnt Campaign Powder." Evidently there is considerable explosive material left in them.

III.—THE CALDWELL TELEGRAM.

We have received from a correspondent the following suggestion:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: That defence of Blaine which General Hawley vouchsafed to an anxious audience on Thursday evening, is about as good as one can expect. We know that General Hawley's heart is not in the work, and the pity of it is that he should willingly sacrifice his own good name for the sake of the man whom he does not like, and cannot successfully defend.

There is one point, however, to which I would call the attention of those who have read General Hawley's speech. The Connecticut Senator claims that Proctor Knott was cornered by Blaine, and forced to acknowledge that he had received a letter exonerating Blaine from all blame in the matter of his railroad transactions. Now the chivalrous Hawley surely does not intend any injustice to Proctor Knott, whom by implication he charges with concealment of a document which would have benefited Mr. Blaine. Still the facts show that he does him this injustice, whether he intended it or not.

Proctor Knott did his best to produce all the evidence which could possibly benefit Blaine. He hunted high and low for Caldwell, whose presence at the investigation would have been plainly in Blaine's interest. Europe and the United States were ransacked for Caldwell without finding him. Some claimed he was in Arkansas. Others claimed he was in Europe. None knew where he was; least of all Blaine, who certainly was most deeply interested in his whereabouts.

Now, at this juncture Proctor Knott received a telegram signed Caldwell and dated

London. This despatch bore none of the marks of genuineness, and Proctor Knott, thinking that it was the "put-up job" of parties interested, put the despatch in his pocket and told no living man that he had received it. When Mr. Blaine charged Proctor Knott with having received this despatch, how, in the name of truth, did he know that Knott had received it? How could he suspect it after the well-known failure of Knott's committee to discover Caldwell's whereabouts—on what supposition or theory, save that of Proctor Knott himself, that the letter emanated from Blaine himself or some of his friends? Otherwise there was no way of knowing that the despatch had been sent.

Will General Hawley undertake to explain this? The matter certainly needs clearing up. Or does General Hawley intend to leave Mr. Blaine in the position of a conspirator manufacturing evidence in his own favor? At all events General Hawley owes an apology to Proctor Knott.

VERITAS.

NEW YORK, August 23, 1884.

During the progress of the Blaine investigation of 1876 a telegram was received by the Chairman of the Committee in Washington, purporting to come from Josiah Caldwell, in London, of the following tenor:

"To Chairman House Judiciary Committee, Washington, D. C.—Have just read in New York papers Scott's evidence about our bond transaction, and can fully corroborate it. I never gave Blaine any Fort Smith Railway bonds, directly or indirectly. I have three foreign railway contracts on my hands, which make it impossible for me to leave without great pecuniary loss, or would gladly voluntarily come home and so testify. Can make affidavit to that effect and mail it if desired.

"(Signed) JOSIAH CALDWELL."

Mr. Blaine's failure to secure in some way Caldwell's sworn evidence for use at the time of the investigation was always, to those who followed it carefully, one of the most damaging omissions in his case. According to the evidence of Scott, who did what he could to exonerate Blaine, the explanation of the purchase by the Union Pacific of the \$75,000 Little Rock bonds for \$64,000 when they were worth about 25 cents on the dollar, was that he (Scott) had got the bonds from Caldwell and his associates, who had the contract to build the road, more than a year before, and had paid Caldwell 80 cents on the dollar for them, and that the Union Pacific Road took them off his hands.

How did they get into Caldwell's hands? Here is a gap—we might rather say a yawning gulf—in the testimony, which is fatally significant. Proctor Knott undoubtedly did his best to find all the evidence he could. Caldwell might have told the whole story. Worse than all, Blaine knew where Caldwell was. Caldwell was the assignee of the Warren Fisher contract for building the road, but, as the assignment was not approved and recorded by the company, Fisher appeared on the books as holding the contract. Notwithstanding this, we find seventy-five of these bonds suddenly passing from Caldwell to Scott, and from him to the Union Pacific, and we know that Blaine was the selling agent of the securities of the road in Maine. Finally, we have a telegram purporting to come from Caldwell in London, fully "corroborating" Scott's evidence; that is, fully corroborating, not Scott's story of the reasons which led the Union

Pacific to take the bonds off his hands (of which Caldwell could in the nature of things know nothing), but corroborating his story that Scott got the bonds from him (Caldwell).

More remarkable than all, the telegram intended to exonerate Blaine *did not do it*. Caldwell says: "I never gave Blaine any Fort Smith bonds," when, to clear Blaine, he should have said: "*Blaine never gave me any Fort Smith bonds.*" If he gave the bonds to Scott, where did he get them from? There is nothing in the story of the bonds to render improbable the inference that the telegram had been cabled to Caldwell and by him cabled back. Was it a cleverly concocted device to make Caldwell appear to exonerate Blaine without saying a single word in point? The question remains unanswered. Where did Caldwell get the bonds?

The story as it stands, therefore, is this: Blaine was accused of having "unloaded" \$75,000 in comparatively worthless Little Rock bonds upon the Union Pacific Railroad. He denied being connected with the transaction in any way. It was proved by documentary evidence that he was the selling agent of the road in Maine; that a large number of the bonds—the exact number not ascertained—were thrown back on to his hands by the Maine purchasers, so that he had a very plain motive for desiring to "work them off" on somebody else. Seventy-five bonds were actually worked off upon the Union Pacific Railroad by Caldwell, the contractor for the road, the associate of Fisher, who built it, the man to whom Blaine did a "great favor" by his celebrated ruling. This is all corroborated by Caldwell himself; and Caldwell is the man who knows where the bonds came from. It is vitally important, has been vitally important for eight long years, to the honor of Mr. Blaine, which he prates about so much, that this man should be produced, and that he should simply prove that he did not get those bonds from James G. Blaine.

IV.—DEALINGS WITH JOSEPH B. STEWART.

The *Herald* publishes at considerable length the narrative of Mr. Blaine's supposed acquisition of \$15,000 of Union Pacific (Eastern Division) Railroad bonds from Joseph B. Stewart, the lobbyist who had charge of the legislation by which the company obtained the subordination of the Government's first mortgage to another issue of bonds to be sold to the public. This transaction first came to light through a law-suit instituted by Stewart against the company, to recover money for services claimed to have been rendered and expenditures made by him. It is one of the numerous mysteries with which Mr. Blaine's career is studded, having many points of resemblance to the \$64,000 transaction with Tom Scott and the Northern Pacific dicker with Warren Fisher, jr. The similarity consists in the fact that portable property was moving about in a clandestine manner for a corrupt purpose, that Mr. Blaine's name got connected with it, that public records were altered and falsified in order to cover up something, and that no satisfactory reason was ever given either for the use of his name in connection with it, or for the subsequent attempts at concealment.

Stewart commenced a suit to recover the value of 100 bonds of \$1,000 each of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division. In the record of the case, as sent up to the Supreme Court, was a long letter from Stewart to John D. Perry, President of the company, of which the following paragraphs are the essential parts:

NEW YORK, April 23, 1868.

John D. Perry, Esq., President Union Pacific Railroad Company:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request I will state that the total claims on me for any portion of the Union Pacific Railroad (Eastern Division) construction bonds are as follows:

Thomas Ewing, jr.	10
Blaine	15
C. T. Sherman	20
H. G. Fant	4
J. P. Usher	5
W. J. Keeler	5
Total	59

I have settled with all the other parties. The three last named (that is, H. G. Fant, 4 bonds; J. P. Usher, 5 bonds, and W. J. Keeler, 5 bonds—total 14 bonds) are to be paid in full as per orders. These were stipulated to be paid since the agreement of the 6th of January, 1866, and are for distinct and specific considerations—Fant's for money, Usher's for some railroad stock I purchased of him, and Keeler for a private contract between him and myself. But the Ewing 10, Blaine 15, and Sherman 20, are all subject to the amount of deduction (about 20 per cent.) agreed on between Mr. Durant and myself before, and at the time he ratified the settlement of the 6th of January, 1866; which deductions, applying to the whole 174 bonds then outstanding, make the difference between the whole amount (174) series B construction bonds outstanding and the lesser amount in your hands to be exchanged.

Or I will say, give me 100 of the bonds, less the 5 sold to Usher, 4 to Fant and the 5 to Keeler, leaving 86 to be delivered to me. I will settle with Blaine, Ewing, and Sherman, and give the company a full release.

I know of nothing further I could say, and, begging your immediate consideration of my request, I am your obedient servant,

JOS. B. STEWART.

Indorsed, Statement Jos. B. Stewart, April 23, 1868.

Exhibits of written testimony proposed by the defendant to be submitted to the Master or to the Court as it shall be ordered.

A. S. THOMAS, Clerk.

Filed December 3, 1873.

When this letter was first put on the files of the court the name of Mr. Blaine was written "James Blaine." When the case was appealed to the Supreme Court it had been altered to "— Blaine," and no explanation of the change was ever given, although an ineffectual attempt was made to show that John E. Blaine had some kind of a claim on the company, and that he was the person referred to. It was shown that in Stewart's sworn testimony he had mentioned Mr. Blaine's name in another place, calling him "the Hon. James Blaine," not James G. Blaine. In other words, it was proved to be Mr. Stewart's custom in using Mr. Blaine's name to use the same words that were used in the letter to Perry before the alteration in the record was made. It was shown also by undeniable testimony that if John E. Blaine ever had any claim against the company, it was totally different from that which Stewart set

up, and could have had no relation to the \$15,000 of bonds which were set opposite the name of James Blaine. Mr. Thomas A. Greene, an attorney in the case, when called as a witness before the Investigating Committee, swore that John E. Blaine never had any claims whatever against the Union Pacific Eastern Division Railway, and he produced an official statement of the liabilities of the company to prove it, and this notwithstanding the fact that there appeared on the record an authorization from John E. Blaine to Stewart "to settle my [his] claims against the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company"—the predecessor of the Union Pacific Eastern Division—and a stipulation filed by Stewart in person that John E. Blaine, and not James Blaine, was the person entitled to the fifteen bonds in question. Mr. Greene testified that his conduct of the case and his conferences with Stewart always went on the presumption that "Congressman Blaine" was the person referred to, and that this fact gave him a great deal of uneasiness because it looked like an immoral contract, and that he called Stewart's attention to this feature of the litigation. On cross-examination he said that Stewart neither affirmed nor denied that "Congressman Blaine" was the person referred to, but merely said that a large portion of the bonds were used as "attorney's fees," and that he thought they should make out a good case.

At this point in the investigation Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, interjected the query: "Do you not know that Mr. Blaine was not in Congress when this claim for bonds originated?" To which the witness answered: "The conversation took place while Mr. Blaine was in Congress." Mr. Lawrence's inquiry throws a side light on the mystery. It implies that James G. Blaine was the person referred to, but that he was acting at the time as a lobbyist and not as a Congressman. This is probably the true explanation, and it would answer very well but for Mr. Blaine's explicit denial that he ever had anything to do with it in any shape or form, and but for the clumsy attempts at concealment made after the case got into the courts.

THE KEY TO MR. BLAINE'S FOREIGN POLICY.

THERE is nothing more significant about the management of Mr. Blaine's canvass than the absolute silence of his supporters with regard to what they originally insisted was one of his chief claims to their support—his statesman-like foreign policy. Their refusal to discuss his railroad transactions we can understand, and it would only be natural to seek to turn public attention away from these by making as attractive a parade as possible of his positive merits. But they do not. It is nearly impossible to get them to discuss anything private or public relating to Mr. Blaine's standing—a fact which we venture to say is without a parallel in the history of American campaigns.

The Boston *Advertiser* has been trying to get them to discuss his policy while Secretary of State, and has succeeded in shaming the Boston *Journal* into an attempt to come to its

candidate's defence, which it does, not by showing that what he did while at Washington (when, during the summer of 1881, he had all the foreign affairs of the country in his hands exactly as if he had been President as well as Secretary of State) was wise or statesmanlike, but by accusing the *Advertiser* of misstating the facts. Now, the controversy turns on a single point, which involves Mr. Blaine's capacity for the office of either President or Secretary of State. Moreover, it is one which anybody can understand, and the facts are undisputed, for they are all recorded in the official Chili-Peruvian correspondence submitted to the Senate January 26, 1882.

The point is this: Why did Mr. Blaine recognize the Calderon Government? And in what we have to say on the subject we shall take our facts entirely from the official volume just named.

When Mr. Blaine took possession of the State Department he found Peru crippled by a long and disastrous war, and totally without a government. Chili was in possession of the country, and was ready to dictate terms of peace. Mr. Christiancy, a competent man, was then our Minister at Lima, and, according to his reports forwarded to Washington, the political machinery of the country was wholly paralyzed. There were not even any regular courts open for the administration of justice (despatch No. 341 of June 21, 1881). Under these circumstances one Calderon, a politician having some backing in Peru, undertook to organize a government, and sent J. F. Elmore to Washington as his representative to request recognition. Another government, under Pierola, disputed Calderon's rights. On May 5, 1881, Mr. Blaine received from Mr. Christiancy a despatch dated April 13, 1881 (No. 325), referring to the provisional Government in the following memorable words: "Upon the whole, the evidence as yet is quite clear that the overwhelming majority of the people of Peru are opposed to the provisional Government, and still adhere to Pierola, and, at present, if the Chilean army should leave to-morrow, the only safety of the members of the provisional Government would be to leave with them."

On the receipt of this despatch Mr. Blaine sat down and wrote to Mr. Christiancy (No. 333 of May 9): "If the Calderon Government is supported by the character and intelligence of Peru, and is really endeavoring to restore constitutional government with a view both to order within and negotiations with Chili for peace, you may recognize it as the existing provisional Government, and render what aid you can, by advice and good offices, to that end." Mr. Christiancy, who was a lawyer and familiar with the practice of nations in such matters, was completely staggered by this despatch. On June 16 he wrote to Mr. Blaine (No. 340) in reply, that the provisional Government had "not yet succeeded in getting the attendance of a quorum of Congress," that it was not "a government *de facto* in any part of Peru, except in a little hamlet of Magdalena"; that as to whether it represented the character and intelligence (or "influence," as he appears to have read the despatch), the matter was doubtful; and that the Chilians, who were in control of the coun-

try, did not want the provisional Government recognized "until they had recognized it."

On the 21st of June (No. 341) Mr. Christianity again reported, that Calderon was not "in the exercise of the functions of government anywhere," except "so far as the Chilean authorities choose to allow it"; that "no other foreign Minister here is willing yet to recognize this Calderon Government," and that he did not think it advisable under these circumstances to depart "from the safe and generally approved rule of recognizing a new government, that it should appear to be a government *de facto*." He wrote thus without waiting for the arrival of another mail, in order that Mr. Blaine might not decide on this important step until he had received his earlier despatches.

He waited, it is needless to say, in vain, and on June 28 he wrote to Washington that, having received nothing by the last mail modifying his earlier orders, and knowing that he had kept Mr. Blaine "fully informed of all the facts necessary to a decision," he felt constrained, though against his own judgment, to recognize Calderon. This despatch was received at Washington, July 18. On August 4 Mr. Blaine first wrote to Mr. Hurlbut, who immediately succeeded Mr. Christianity, telling him that in case of a treaty between Chili and Peru the treaty must provide for an adjudication of the Landreau claim, and "for the preservation and payment to Landreau of the amount due under his contract." This claim was against the Government of Peru, and could not have been pressed without a government to press it on.

The rule governing the recognition of foreign governments ought to be tolerably well known to an American statesman of Mr. Blaine's standing. A new government is never recognized by any foreign government except as a *fact*. It is not whether it represents "character," or "influence," or "intelligence," or whether it is trying to promote constitutional government, or any other good end; but whether it exists. With the morality of the matter foreign nations have nothing to do. They recognize such a change in the internal economy of a state as the English succession of 1688, the Swedish of 1818, the disruption of Holland and Belgium in 1830, even such rascalities as the partition of Poland, when they are once facts. The Calderon Government was recognized by us, however, when it did not exist except by favor of the Chileans, and against the formal warning that it did not exist, by our Ministers, and notwithstanding the fact that no other government ever recognized it. What the act led to was the direct insult to the United States of arresting the Government—or in other words Calderon—and carrying it off to Santiago. The whole proceeding covered the country with shame and humiliation, and Mr. Blaine has to choose between two explanations of his course—either that the recognition of Calderon was a mere lever for operations favorable to the Landreau claim, or that he was so grossly incompetent and ignorant of the law and the practice of nations that he did not really know what ridicule and contempt his South American diplomacy was to heap up for him. But we have no wish to confine him to these alternatives. Why did he

recognize Calderon? If any of his friends can, even at this day, invent a plausible reason, we will examine it in the light of the despatches, and see how it bears the test.

THE NEW SLAUGHTER-HOUSE CASE.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has just made a new "anti-monopoly" decision, which is of a good deal of importance in its bearing on rights of property and contracts under the Constitution.

The plaintiff, a company carrying on the business of slaughtering animals in Louisiana, brought a suit against the defendant, a company of the same kind, for an injunction forbidding the latter to carry on the business of butchering, or receiving and handling live stock intended for butchering, within certain limits in the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson, and St. Bernard, and obtained the injunction by a final decree in the Circuit Court.

The ground on which the suit was brought and sustained was, that the plaintiffs had the exclusive right to have all such stock landed at their stock-landing place and butchered at their slaughter-house, by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of Louisiana, approved March 8, 1869, "An Act to protect the health of the city of New Orleans, to locate the stock-landing and slaughter-houses, and to incorporate the Crescent City Live-Stock Landing and Slaughter-house Company." An examination of that statute, especially of its fourth and fifth sections, left no doubt that it did grant such an exclusive right. This fact was the basis of the contest in the Supreme Court in the slaughter-house cases, 16 Wall. 36, in which the law was assailed as a monopoly forbidden by the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and these amendments, as well as the fifteenth, came for the first time before the judges for construction. The power of the State to enact the statute was upheld, and it was decided that under the "police power," that is, the power to provide for the public health and the preservation of life and limb, and the general security of person and property, a monopoly of this sort could be created by any State. Judge Bradley, in the court below, indeed, held that the monopoly was unconstitutional under the fourteenth amendment, which declares that all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to its jurisdiction, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside, and that *no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.* The Supreme Court did not sustain the Judge, but held the act, as we have said, constitutional under the "police power."

In the year 1879 the State of Louisiana, for the purpose of getting over this decision, adopted a new Constitution, which contained the following articles:

"Article 248. The police juries of the several parishes, and the constituted authorities of all incorporated municipalities of the State, shall alone have the power of regulating the slaughtering of cattle and other live stock within their respective limits; provided no monopoly or exclusive privilege shall exist in this State, nor such business be restricted to the land or houses of any individual or corporation; provided, the ordinances designating places for slaughtering shall obtain the concurrent approval of the Board of Health or other sanitary organization."

"Article 258. . . . The monopoly features in the charter of any corporation now existing in the State, save such as may be obtained in the charters of railroad companies, are hereby abolished."

Under the authority of these articles of the Constitution the municipal authorities of the city of New Orleans enacted ordinances which opened to general competition the right to build slaughter-houses, establish stock-landings, and engage in the business of butchering in that city under regulations established by those ordinances, but which were in utter disregard of the monopoly granted to the Crescent City Company, and which in effect repealed the exclusive grant made to that company by the act of 1869.

Under these provisions the plaintiff in the present case established its business within the limits of the grant of the act of 1869 to the Crescent City Company, taking away from it, of course, so much of its business or of the value of the franchise. The Crescent City Company brought the action, therefore, to have it determined whether the new legislation was not a violation of the grant and contract made by the act of 1869, which was by its terms to continue for twenty-five years, and under which, the Court expressly says, "a very large amount of money" had been expended.

The Court decides that there is no question as to the existence of the contract or the impairment of its obligation. But, they say, the contract may be impaired under the very same power by which it was created—that is, the "police power." They concede "that such a law, so long as it remains on the statute book as the latest expression of the legislative will, is a valid law and must be obeyed, which is all that was decided by this court in the slaughter-house cases." But they insist upon "the right of the Legislature to repeal such a law, or to make a new one inconsistent with it, whenever in the wisdom of such Legislature it is for the good of the public it should be done":

"Nor does this proposition contravene the established principle that the Legislature of a State may make contracts on many subjects which will bind it, and will bind succeeding Legislatures for the time the contract has to run, so that its provisions can neither be repealed nor its obligation impaired. The examples are numerous where this has been done and the contract upheld."

"The denial of this power in the present instance rests upon the ground that the power of the Legislature intended to be suspended is one so indispensable to the public welfare that it cannot be bargained away by contract. It is that well known but undefined power called the police power. We have not found a better definition of it for our present purpose than the extract from Kent's Commentaries in the earlier part of this opinion. 'The power to regulate unwholesome trades, slaughter-houses, operations offensive to the senses,' there mention-

ed, points unmistakably to the powers exercised by the act of 1869 and the ordinances of the city under the Constitution of 1879. While we are not prepared to say that the Legislature can make valid contracts on no subject embraced in the largest definition of the police power, we think that in regard to two subjects so embraced it cannot by any contract limit the exercise of those powers to the prejudice of the general welfare. These are the public health and public morals."

The curious thing in this case is, that there is nothing on the face of the opinion to show that the public health in New Orleans would be at all safer with the slaughter-house business in the hands of several companies than in the hands of one. The constitutional amendment, moreover, is distinctly directed at the "monopoly" feature of the contract; and, as far as we can see, the only effect of the case is to give any State the right to destroy the obligation of the most solemn contracts, provided the judges at Washington can extract from its action some shadow of a reason growing out of what they regard as the cause of "health" or "morals." This is a wide definition of the police power, and gives the Supreme Court and the State Legislatures a power of interference with contracts and property such as nobody ever dreamed they possessed. Take this decision in connection with that on the legal-tender question, and compare the two. Is it not plain that the judges have adopted a latitudinarian system of construction which may make lawyers and laymen alike look forward with less apprehension than they otherwise would to the infusion of some new blood into the court, as the consequence of a change of parties?

A NEW KIND OF COPYRIGHT.

THE 'Chatterbox' case, so called, has been decided by Judge Wheeler in the Circuit Court in favor of the plaintiffs. The case was as follows:

Mr. James Johnston, of London, published a regular series of juvenile books, of uniform appearance and in a style of peculiar attractiveness, and called them the 'Chatterbox,' until they became widely known and popular in that country and in this. He assigned the exclusive right to use and protect that name in this country to the plaintiffs for ten years from January 1, 1880.

The defendants (a Boston publishing house) have, since that time, commenced the publication of a series of books and called them by the same name, and made them so similar in appearance and style to those of Johnston as to lead purchasers to think they are the same. As a matter of fact, they intended to make the books appear to be the same, and to avail themselves of the popularity which the books had attained by the labor and skill bestowed upon them by and at the expense of Johnston. There being no copy-right law or treaty to prevent, the defendants claimed the right to so print and publish the series of books in this country, and that if they had not the right, the plaintiff, at least, had no right to prevent them.

We can only make the decision of the Court intelligible by giving its exact language:

"There is no question but that the defendants have the right to reprint the compositions and illustrations contained in these books, including the titles of the several pieces and pictures (Jollie vs. Jaques, 1 Blatch., 618). That does not settle the question as to the right claimed here. There is work in these publications, aside from the ideas and conceptions. Johnston was not the writer of the articles, nor the designer of the pictures, composing the books, but he brought them out in this form. The name indicates this work. The defendants, by putting this name to their work, in bringing out the same style of book, indicate that their work is his. This renders his work less remunerative, and, while continued, is a continuous injury, which it is the peculiar province of a Court of Equity to prevent.

"These principles are discussed, settled, and applied in *McLean vs. Fleming*, 96 U. S., 245. It has been argued that there have been various publications from earlier times by the same name, so that no new right to the use of the name could be acquired. This would be true, doubtless, as to all such publications as those to which the name was applied, but not as to those essentially different. The fact of these other publications bears only upon the question of fact, as to whether Johnston's work had come to be known by this name, and the defendants, by using this name, represent that their work is the same. The conclusion stated, as to the fact, has been reached after consideration of what is shown as to their other publications. Johnston had the exclusive right to put his own work as his own upon the market of the world. No one else had the right to represent that other work was his. Not the right to prevent the copying of his and putting the work upon the markets, but the right to be free from untrue representations that this other work was his when put upon the markets. This gives him nothing but the fair enjoyment of the past reputation of his own work, which fully belongs to him. It deprives others of nothing that belongs to them. The question then arises whether Johnston could transfer his right, or any part of it, to the orators, so that the defendants, in what they have done, and are about to do, trespass upon the orators' rights, and not upon Johnston's. He could not do all this himself, he must act by and through others. No reason is apparent why he could not give them the exclusive right to put his work on the market as his, as he had that right. This seems to be what he undertook to do. They had that right, and the profits of its enjoyment would belong to them. The defendants would deprive them and not Johnston of the profits. The injury would be to them and not to him, and they are in this view entitled to the remedy. It is objected that they also trespassed upon Johnston's rights before they acquired them. This may be true; and if so, they may be liable for the damages. Such a trespass would not prevent them from acquiring a lawful right in a lawful manner. Had trespasses been so frequent and long-continued that the work had come to be known to be the work of others, or had lost identification as the work of Johnston, the course of the defendants might not amount to any representation that their work was his; but the evidence does not show this."

This decision, although formally guarded against the implication, gives the English inventor of 'Chatterbox' and his American assignee what amounts to a copyright in the form of the book. It is, of course, a compilation, and the compiler is protected, while the original authors are not. This is a curious illustration of the injustice to which the absence of international copyright leads. The laws of the United States, which patriotically foster the pilage of Tennyson, or Macaulay, or Dickens, can

yet protect the inventor of a 'Chatterbox' series. What is the meaning of this? We always supposed that what was good law for Tennyson and Macaulay and Dickens was good for foreign devils who tried to flood the American market with 'Chatterboxes.' Is Judge Wheeler a member of the Cobden Club? The decision appears to be put on impregnable grounds of protection to property in general; but if this is so, what becomes of our national copyright system? It often looks as if the judges did not understand it, or else were trying to break it down by exposing what they evidently think is its absurdity.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

THE recent commemoration of the three-hundredth anniversary of the foundation of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, possessed properly a greater interest for America than for England, and so many of the speakers on the occasion recognized this fact as to lead the *Saturday Review* to express the wish that more had been heard about Emmanuel and less about Harvard. For Englishmen it brought back to memory chiefly the departure of a handful of men whose obstinacy almost neutralized their virtues, and the origin and development of an interesting movement within the walls of the Church during the last century. Many other colleges in England far outweigh Emmanuel in historic interest. But for Americans it is the one English college—

"The altar whence the sacred fires
Have leapt to us across the sea."

It stands to them for the gain of the noble souls who brought the acorn of freedom, as the brave founder of Emmanuel called his young college, and who laid the foundations upon which the structure of a new nation has been worthily erected.

Sacra theologia studiosis posuerit Gualterus Mildmayus, A. D. 1584, is the inscription over the gateway of Emmanuel, which bears, however, no testimony to the courage of its founder, a virtue of which not a little was required to establish a Puritan college at that time. It was the year of the assassination of William of Orange, and that in which the ships of the Spanish Armada began to gather in the Tagus. The Acts of Supremacy and of Conformity, and the royal proclamation enforcing the latter, were of recent date. The previous year had been marked by the accession of Whitgift to the archbishopric of Canterbury, and his earliest duties were the despotic and inquisitorial ones of the Court of High Commission; and in 1584 itself ministers were suspended by hundreds, many persons imprisoned, and some hanged. So it is not surprising that Elizabeth looked with disfavor upon the direction which her Chancellor's bounty had taken, and that when he next presented himself at court she said to him with severity, "So, Sir Walter, I hear you have erected a foundation for Puritans." The mingled loyalty and independence of the reply were thoroughly characteristic of an age in which a man whose right hand had been cut off for some supposed disaffection waved the stump above his head and cried, "God save Queen Elizabeth!" "No, madam," said Sir Walter Mildmay, "far be it from me to countenance anything contrary to your established laws; but I have set an acorn which, when it becomes an oak, God alone knows what will be the fruit thereof." As a good beginning, however, and a hint of what was to follow, the chapel of the new college was built north and south, instead of

east and west, upon the site of the kitchen of a house of Dominican Black Friars; and many other matters of "idolatrous gear" were similarly overlooked.

The fruit of the acorn, to use Sir Walter Mildmay's rather mixed metaphor, quickly appeared, and of unmistakable quality: for, according to Cole, "on the total destruction of Church and State, about fifty years after this foundation—the nursery of disaffection and puritanism—on the turning out the heads of the several colleges for loyalty and decorum, no less than twelve or thirteen out of the sixteen colleges of our University had their headships supplied from this sink of faction and nest of sedition." And with the stream of Puritan emigration to New England, an equal proportion of Emmanuel men was found among the fathers. Simon Bradstreet, Francis Higginson (M.A.), Maude, of Dover; Whitney, of Lynn; Nathaniel Ward, of Ipswich; Hooker (fellow), Stone and Shepard, of Cambridge; Wilson, Rogers, Fisk, Whitney, John Cotton (fellow), "the father and glory of Boston"; Henry Dunster, the first President of Harvard; and John Harvard himself, were all members of Emmanuel. The last-mentioned appears to have stayed at the college about a year; there is a note of his entry and another of his M.A. in 1635, and his name occurs twice in the *exeat* book. From these entries it has recently been discovered that he was of Middlesex, and not of Southwark, as had previously been supposed. A memorial window to him has just been placed in the college chapel. After the Puritan fathers, the most interesting feature of the history of Emmanuel is its connection with the "Latitudinarians," or "Cambridge Platonists," in the seventeenth century—the men who "brought the Church back to her old loving nurse, the Platonick philosophy." With the one exception of Henry More, all the chief representatives of this movement were educated at Emmanuel, viz.: Benjamin Whichcote, John Smith, Ralph Cudworth, and Nathaniel Culverwell.

The chief event of the recent celebration was the banquet given in the Hall of Emmanuel by the master and fellows to a number of graduates and distinguished guests, and by far the most striking feature of the banquet was the speech of Professor Norton, who was present as the delegate of Harvard. With obvious and characteristic delicacy, Mr. Lowell, from whom a long speech was expected and who proposed the health of the College, confined himself to a few humorous remarks. Professor Norton, responding to the toast of Harvard College, delivered a very eloquent speech of more than half an hour, dwelling chiefly upon the lessons of the lives of John Harvard and the Puritan fathers, the relation between English and American learning, the influence of the Puritans in America, and the past and future of Harvard University. His speech had evidently been prepared with great care and was most effectively delivered. Although the guests numbered 200, who were partaking of dessert after sitting at table for several hours, they gave Professor Norton entire attention. He was repeatedly and loudly cheered, but perhaps the best of the compliment to an American ear was the amusing and undisguised tone of astonishment in the "bravos" that ran up and down the tables. It was very flattering to the national pride to find so many learned Englishmen taken by surprise by an American after-dinner speech. The opinion was freely expressed that Harvard could not have been better represented. The text of the Public Orator's Latin speech in presenting Professor Norton next day for his LL.D., with its special complimentary allusion to *eloquentiam ejus hesternam*, we have already published.

ENGLAND: AGITATION AND COUNTER-AGITATION.

LONDON, August 13.

THE last month of the Parliamentary session and first month of the long vacation are usually in England a season of political lassitude and repose. This year it is otherwise. For five weeks or so, ever since the House of Lords refused to entertain the Franchise Bill, we have had a tempest of public meetings and demonstrations intended to stimulate the nation and terrify the Peers. The primary and immediate issue was of course the extension of the county franchise, which the Commons had passed by very large majorities, and which the Lords refuse to pass unless it be accompanied by a measure for the reallocation of seats. But it was plain from the first that the agitation could not be worked upon this issue alone, or even chiefly, because the Lords had declared themselves in favor of an extension of the franchise, as, indeed, the leaders of the Tory party in the House of Commons had done already. What use, therefore, in arguing an unopposed case? The issue which the Lords sought to present was that of the separation of franchise proposals from redistribution proposals—that is to say, the necessity of securing that the enlarged county constituencies should forthwith return a number of members proportioned to their increased size. But this also was not a good battle ground, both because it is a somewhat narrow and technical one, and also because the Liberals themselves admit that seats ought to be immediately reallocated, and only differ from the Tories in refusing to postpone the effect of what both parties are agreed on till other points are settled on which they may not agree. Hence the agitation very soon passed, and could not help passing, into one against the House of Lords itself.

This House claims its undoubted constitutional right to differ from the Commons, and declines to pass a bill which the Commons have passed. The Liberals in the Commons insist that, whatever the technical right of the Peers may be, they ought to yield to the will of the decided majority of the people, expressed through a decided majority of their representatives. The Peers answer that they are prepared to yield to the people, but not to a majority of the House of Commons, which may not represent a majority of the people, and challenge the Ministry to use the only means of determining whether they have the people behind them, viz.: by summoning a new Parliament. The Ministry reply by denying that the Peers have any right to force a dissolution. "There can be no doubt," say they, "that the nation is with us. It desires the Franchise Bill to be passed. It does not think that a Redistribution Bill must necessarily be passed at the same time. Parliament has still nearly three years of its legal period to run, and we are not going to dissolve to please you." The Liberals throughout the country respond to the appeal. "Let us show the Lords," they cry, "that the people support the House of Commons and the Ministry. The bill is to go up to the Lords a second time in November. Let us evoke before then such expressions of popular feeling as will force the Lords to submit. Let us warn the Lords that if they persist in exercising their rights to oppose the will of the nation, those rights will not be left to them any longer." So far the Liberals in general. Then the Radicals take up the song. They have long held the House of Lords to be a mischievous encumbrance, spoiling, delaying, frustrating the reforms on which the House of Commons and the bulk of the people are set. Hitherto the Lords, while showing their power in small things, have mostly submitted in great ones, so

that it has been hard to fix public attention on what did not seem to cause practical evils. But when they opposed the Franchise Bill, Radical newspapers and speakers ejaculated, "The Lord bath delivered them into our hands." They have got their opportunity, and are resolved to use it. They have transformed the agitation for the Franchise Bill into an agitation against the House of Lords. Within the last four weeks hundreds of Liberal meetings have been held in the towns of England and Scotland, and at all these meetings resolutions were passed not only condemning the conduct of the Peers in this instance, but demanding the extinction or limitation of their legislative power.

Among these meetings three have stood out by their vast dimensions. The first was the London demonstration of July 21, when more than 30,000 people marched in procession to Hyde Park and there held six meetings in different parts of that ample space, at which the Lords were heartily denounced. There were probably 100,000 people in the Park that afternoon, and more than as many more in the streets leading toward it. Moving about among the crowds one perceived that there was no hostility to the demonstrators—on the contrary, a general sympathy. But, on the other hand, there was no enthusiasm. The processionists and those who cheered them were not merely good-humored but unimpassioned. They were rather curious to see how it would all go off. They enjoyed the crowd, the novelty, the sense of their own good behavior in respecting the flower-beds; but they were more like holiday-makers than politicians. It was amusing to perceive how French or German observers thought the gathering dangerous, and condemned the recklessness of the Ministry in having (as they supposed) secretly organized it; how the French in particular were amazed at the cheers which greeted the Princess and Prince of Wales when they appeared at a window on the route of the procession. Nothing could in reality have been less revolutionary than this tremendous crowd, which looked upon the few police who were seen as its friends, directing it where to go and keeping the route clear for the procession. The demonstration was a satisfactory proof of the good feeling which animates the English masses. But it proved very little as to the ardor of the people in the cause of franchise extension or reform of the House of Lords, because everybody was aware before that the bulk of the humbler classes of London desire both, and those who know them best knew that they are not eagerly interested in these (or in any other) political questions. Lord Salisbury was not frightened, and in his next speech declared that he did not think the Lords need regard "legislation by picnic."

The following Saturday saw a second great demonstration at Manchester, when Lord Hartington and Mr. Bright made speeches, the former, of course, avoiding the question of altering the House of Lords, and leaving the meeting before a resolution on that subject was submitted. On Monday, August 4, Birmingham turned out in an even larger gathering, which, though it did not reach the prodigious dimensions of the London demonstration, rose much above it in earnestness. There is at present a keener political life in the west midland capital than anywhere else in the south or centre of England; nor were Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain unequal to the occasion. Their speeches and the warmth of the meeting produced some impression, but as everybody knew beforehand that Birmingham was Radical, Pharaoh's heart has not been sensibly softened.

Meantime it has struck the Tories that they also might demonstrate. At first they confined themselves to holding ticket meetings of Conserv-

ative associations, at which resolutions commending the Lords were passed. Then they came down into the open field. Some public meetings, though none on a large scale, were held. A Liberal meeting at Bournemouth in Hampshire was disturbed by drunken roughs, whom the local Conservatives were accused (with what foundation has not been proved) of having suborned for the purpose, so that the speakers had to adjourn to the seashore and hold their meeting on the sands. In one Lancashire town, Stalybridge, a town's meeting, convened by the Mayor, approved the action of the Lords. Finally, on Saturday, August 9, an immense Tory demonstration was held in the Pomona Gardens, at Manchester, and harangued by Lord Salisbury, Sir Michael Beach (whom it is proposed to raise to the Tory leadership in the House of Commons when Sir S. Northcote retires), and Lord R. Churchill. More than 20,000 persons, at least as many as the Liberals had collected a fortnight earlier, assembled to hear the haughty leader of the Peers defend his conduct, and appeal to the Tory democracy of Lancashire for its support. There was nothing surprising in this event either, for everybody who knows Lancashire knows that the Tories are very strong among the workmen, and could easily collect 20,000 listeners out of the million and a half of people who live within fifteen miles of Manchester Exchange. However, it has modified the confidence of simple-minded Radicals in the significance of big meetings, and it has revived Pharaoh's spirits.

The leaders of the Tory party perceive, and impartial observers admit, two facts of great moment for a comprehension of the present crisis. The first is that the feeling against the House of Lords, although genuine, is not passionate. The mischief it causes in its ordinary working, its failure to discharge the functions of a revising chamber, have not been realized by the people, who have disliked it only on the basis of general principles. Its action in this particular instance displeases not only the Liberals but even many moderate Conservatives. But one instance is not enough to excite strong feeling. The nation is like a large kettleful of water, which needs the flame to play beneath it for a good while before it is heated through. Moreover, our people pride themselves on being practical. They ask what is to be done with the House of Lords. To abolish it, as some Radicals propose, seems to them an extreme course. They are willing to reform it, but how? Different advisers have different schemes of reform to propose, but these schemes jostle one another so that none can even gain a full and patient hearing. The only man who commands the confidence of the country, whose counsel will be taken simply because it is his, is seventy-five years of age, and has often declared that he will not take up new questions. Hence, just when the attacking force is ready to march, it pauses, missing the leader's voice, and not knowing how to use whatever victory over the Peers it may gain.

The second feature of importance in the position is the silent dislike of a large section of quiet, easy-going men, in whose minds the enjoyment of their own property is associated with the general stability of English institutions, to any proposal of sweeping change. Such men have no particular fondness for the House of Lords, though full of social deference to a lord when they meet him, but have grown so accustomed to that House that they recoil from destroying it. They may probably be irritated, may possibly be driven, into the Tory camp, by such indiscreet abuse of the Peers as some of our popular speakers indulge in. Lord Salisbury counts upon these men to support him against

the Radicals; and no one can say that, what with their timidity and what with the uncertainty which damps more pronounced Liberals, the position of the Upper House may not prove stronger than a French or American republican who sees how theoretically indefensible it is, would be disposed to believe it. Y.

Correspondence.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I am surprised that the press, as a rule, does not make more account of Mr. Cleveland's letter. After the catch-vote quackery of Blaine and the reckless demagogism of Butler, a touch of manliness and simplicity is truly refreshing. I have waited with anxiety for this letter, and it has settled the case for me. The only drawback in it as regards success is, that it is a little too dignified and too careful to avoid the appearance of bidding for votes. May I venture to analyze it a little?

First, as to the platform. Since the custom prevails of leaving to an anonymous and irresponsible committee to declare the policy of the party, a candidate of that party must accept the declaration, which is the less difficult as it is carefully arranged to mean nothing. There is a delicate shade of irony in saying, that as the business of the President is only to execute such laws as Congress may choose to pass, and as the wisdom of the party has outlined its policy and declared principles, nothing more can be required of a candidate than the suggestion of certain well-known truths, which cannot too often be recalled or enforced. Compare this with Blaine's declaration on the tariff, when everybody knows that the President has little more influence upon or responsibility for the tariff than an average citizen.

Governor Cleveland next proposes as a safe guard against official corruption the ineligibility of the President for reelection. I do not agree with the conclusion. I have no sympathy even with the third-term superstition, having always believed that the best thing which could happen to the country would be to find a President so satisfactory that he could be reelected by a free popular vote for half-a-dozen terms. Still, the reasoning by which the conclusion is arrived at shows the keenest sense of the danger of corruption in office, and the proposal is absolutely against the personal interest of the candidate if elected. It will be a long time before we get any such doctrine from Blaine or Butler.

As Governor Cleveland has been reproached with hostility to labor, it was natural he should issue a general disclaimer. But it is shrewd common sense which points out that the danger to labor is not in the reduction of duties on imports, but in direct competition. The reason why wages are lower in Great Britain, if they are practically lower, is that two-thirds of the amount of the population of the United States is crowded into those little islands. Nor does it appear that wages are any higher in France, where high protective duties prevail. Whether it is wise or practical to keep out immigrants accustomed to lower remuneration and a poorer scale of living, may be a question; but to my mind there can be none that this is what really threatens the relative material condition of the laboring classes.

It is a direct and sharp home-thrust which says, that "no class of our citizens is more interested in guarding against any corrupting influences which seek to pervert the beneficent purposes of our Government, and none should be more watchful of the artful machinations of those who allure them to self-inflicted injury."

The clause relating to the liquor question will not satisfy those who are engaged in ardent combat with this terrible scourge of the world, but it is impossible to refute its inexorable logic, especially as regards the General Government; and it has at any rate the merit of not shrinking from a delicate issue.

The clause as to the civil service is perfectly simple and straightforward, dwelling more upon the duties than the rights of office. Could there be any better statement of general principle than the following?

"I believe that the public temper is such that the voters of the land are prepared to support the party which gives the best promise of administering the Government in the honest, simple, and plain manner which is consistent with its character and purposes. They have learned that mystery and concealment in the management of their affairs cover tricks and betrayal."

Which of the other candidates dares to set his name to sentences like these?

I know but little of Governor Cleveland's past, and cannot, of course, forecast his future; but it is a comfort to find a leader under whose inscribed banner at least one can take a firm stand.

G. B.

NORTH ELBA, N. Y., August 23, 1884.

MR. BLAINE AND THE MCSWEENEY CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Your very pertinent comments, in your last issue (No. 998), on Mr. Blaine's failure while at the head of the Department of State to protect American citizens abroad, as illustrated in O'Connor's case, call to mind the still more aggravated case of Daniel McSweeney.

Mr. Blaine was Secretary of State for nine months from March 4, 1881. On the 2d of June, 1881, Daniel McSweeney was arrested in Ireland as a "suspect." He was a naturalized citizen of the United States, and had been a resident of San Francisco for twenty-five years. At the time of his arrest he was sojourning in Ireland, partially for his health and partially on account of business. Immediately on his arrest he forwarded his naturalization papers and other evidences of his American citizenship to Mr. Lowell, our Minister at London. Mr. Lowell replied that the British Government refused to give him any information, and "snubbed" him. He immediately notified Mr. Blaine of McSweeney's arrest. During the succeeding ten months, through six of which Mr. Blaine was Secretary of State, McSweeney, his devoted wife, and his friends labored unremittingly to reach the ear of Mr. Blaine and the Government, but in vain. McSweeney did not ask to be released; he only asked to be tried. He and his friends begged and petitioned for what Mr. Blaine now claims every American citizen has a right to demand, viz., the interposition of his Government to procure him a speedy trial.

On the 12th of December, 1881, McSweeney writes from "Dundalk Jail" to his daughter Mamie, in California, as follows:

"Your mother wrote to Mr. Blaine about my case, but that gentleman did not deign even a reply. I heard nothing whatever from him. . . . I am now in jail going on seven months, charged with no crime, and not even a shadow of suspicion that I violated any law; and when our American Minister asks a civil question about me he is snubbed, insulted, and his flag trampled on; but he does not appear to make much fuss about it, and the American Government takes no notice of the question any more than the King of the Sandwich Islands would."

And yet Mr. Blaine says, "Citizenship of the Republic must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it."

In thus, while Secretary of State, allowing McSweeney to remain for six months in an Irish jail untried, without stirring hand or foot

in his behalf, Mr. Blaine wilfully and grossly violated the statute law (Sec. 2,001 R. S.), which makes it the duty of the Government, on the arrest of an American citizen by a foreign Government, to forthwith "demand of that Government the reason of such imprisonment, etc."

I have not time, nor have I a right to command sufficient of your space, to go further into the details of this case, but I advise every Irish-American who feels that in Mr. Blaine as President Ireland will have a friend and Americans abroad a special protector, to read the *Congressional Record* on the McSweeney case, and especially the speech of Senator Voorhees delivered on the floor of the Senate, April 14, 1882. —Very respectfully,

BRADLEY G. SCHLEY.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., August 17, 1884.

MINISTERIAL POLITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Is there not a striking likeness between ministerial and feminine politics? The feminine point of view is a very familiar one. It has often been noticed in the *Nation*, and your presentation of woman's somewhat peculiar estimate of the elements of character and of character itself is generally received as substantially correct. The ministerial view is quite as peculiar, and not unlike. It may be partly accounted for by the fact that the average minister is largely limited to women in his daily walk and conversation; hence social and personal topics, social virtues and vices, must of necessity form the basis of his conversation. His mind and views are naturally in harmony with the minds and views of the women of his flock, so that when he attempts to look upon the broader and higher relations of life (broader and higher because they bind together and build up the political and commercial interests of the world), he is essentially feminine—that is, blind to that honor, honesty, and integrity which right-minded men regard as essential elements of character and manhood. A minister might read the Mulligan letters, for example, to the sewing society of his church, and be in little danger of failing to have their author declared to be a "Christian gentleman," and the letters to have nothing sinful or wicked about them. They merely reveal dishonor and dishonesty in character—a record full of shame, but in a form too impersonal and abstract to affect ministerial and feminine minds. I venture the opinion that the average minister regards Hamilton's course in clearing his record as Secretary of the Treasury as inexplicable. The Republican press has put forth, under ministerial sanction, the indecencies of the past few weeks. It is warranted in assuming such sanction by the number of reverend writers who have published their predilections for unclean subjects. I have heard sermons preached against the theatre and its immoralities, against social abominations of various descriptions, which almost rivalled the subjects treated of in their shocking allusions and improprieties of language.

The office of the ministry is still a very important one, full of dignity and noble doing on the part of many; but, as a body, ministers need a broader comprehension of the dangers which really threaten society. In our day and country these are not social in their nature, but political and commercial—defalcations and theft in positions of trust, and corruption and jobbery in public life. Upon these the average minister scarcely looks at all; but his unwise and willing attention is riveted by some world-old weakness and wickedness of human nature. He can be likened unto one criticising the inter-

rior decorations of a dwelling, while a worldly-minded architect and builder are anxiously devising means of saving the structure from tumbling into a ruin. J.

CHICAGO, August 20.

[We think the writer of the above greatly exaggerates both the ministerial and feminine indifference to dishonesty in public men. It is not true, by any means, that either women or ministers are "blind to that honor and honesty and integrity which right-minded men regard as essentials of character and manhood"—on the contrary, they are keenly alive to them. But we agree that these defects in a public man need to be presented to them in a very palpable and obvious form to affect their imagination. One great advantage a tricky, ingenious man like Blaine has, therefore, in dealing with them is, that he finds little difficulty in disguising his operations so that they shall not shock at first sight, but shall need a little study to be understood; and this study in too many cases both ministers and women are unable to give, from simple want of the right kind of experience of life and affairs. It goes some way to confirm "J.'s" view that nearly all the political women—that is, the advocates of the suffrage—are hammering away for Blaine, to all outward appearance as if entirely unconscious that there is anything wrong with him, while they are full of horror of Cleveland's offence. Blaine's long and evil years of scheming, jobbing, and trading make little impression on them, because he was nowhere caught walking off with a piece of property, and lies himself out of all scrapes with a cheerful, bluff air: while Cleveland's one fault, instantly confessed and atoned for as far as it could be, but palpable and distinct, is rank and smells to heaven as soon as seen. We publish the letter chiefly for the words of wisdom contained in the last paragraph. The first is too extravagant to be damaging either to women or ministers, and is, indeed, somewhat insulting to both.—ED. NATION.]

A FAULTY DATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your issue of August 14, 1884, on page 127, you stated that the Washington despatch to the *Inter-Ocean*, in which certain editors were accused of a conspiracy to injure Mr. Blaine, was dated July 12, 1876. Later in the same article you quote from the *Cincinnati Gazette* of May 3, 1876, a paragraph referring to this despatch. The mistake is obviously a typographical one. Will you kindly correct it?—Very truly,

JAMES A. HAIGHT.

BISMARCK, D. T., August 18, 1884.

[The former date should have been April 12, 1876.—ED. NATION.]

Notes.

MR. EDWARD McPHERSON'S 'Handbook of Politics for 1884' (Washington: J. J. Chapman) continues an indispensable series, the most valuable of all our political books of reference. It exhibits, side by side, the party platforms and the Congressional observance or non-observance of them, with the coördinate action of the Exe-

cutive and of the Supreme Court. The finished and the unfinished legislation; the multitudinous proposals to amend the Federal and State Constitutions; financial and electoral statistics, and much other information, make the customary contents of this Handbook. It is necessary to study such a compendium in order to realize the course of our political development in what we are apt to regard as a period of functional paralysis. For good or for evil, we have, in the past two years, been mending our tariff, our civil service, our shipping and immigration laws, and the Supreme Court has confirmed the Federal powers over the civil service, the currency, and the ballot-stuffer and terrorist. The unsuccessful strivings of demagogues and statesmen are equally suggestive subjects of reflection.

To meet the wants of members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Dawson Brothers, Montreal, have published a 'Handbook for the Dominion of Canada.' This tasteful little work is the product of many hands, but is exceptional for the excellence of its composition throughout. Seldom is the literary quality of guide-books so high as in the present instance. The tone, of course, is intensely "national" and "imperial," and the historical retrospect would not be accepted without protest by Canada's bigger neighbor; nor should we forecast the future of the Dominion with such rosy optimism. But it was most natural to greet the British Association with the best possible face, and a little exuberance on the part of the hosts can do no harm to the guests. There are three maps, showing the railroad systems and the steamship relations of the Dominion to the mother country.

Professor Baird's Smithsonian Report for 1882 notices the inadequacy already of the new National Museum Building for the accumulated collections clamoring for display in it. One of these, the outgrowth of the last census, exhibits specimens from every working quarry in the United States, and is capable of furnishing the Federal or any State Government with all needful particulars in regard to the quality of stone in the neighborhood of any proposed public building. Among the interesting features of the Museum are to be windows filled with enlarged photographs of the scenery and aborigines of the West—an idea of which the germ was seen in the Government building at the Centennial. The brilliant success of the fish department of the Smithsonian is well known. In addition to the three bequests which are all the Institution has ever attracted, and which amount to only \$1,500, the late Rev. Dr. Mercer, of Newport, left a property which Harvard, Yale, and the Smithsonian will ultimately administer together for the establishment of scholarships. The general appendix to the report consists of the usual valuable summaries of the year's scientific progress, with bibliographical indications.

Harper & Bros. adapt their Franklin Square Library to a new but very natural use in making it the mode of publishing a dictionary in parts. By arrangement they print from the British plates 'Stormonth's English Dictionary,' and the twenty-three numbers will be sold at twenty-five cents each. The work is of a popular character, being extremely condensed, and going to the other extreme from the encyclopedic tendency of recent dictionaries. Space is saved by grouping under a leading word its derivatives or compounds, and by totally discarding illustrative extracts. The etymology, however, is sufficiently full, and has had the benefit of the latest researches in this field. The pronunciation, too, is carefully provided for. The vocabulary is as extensive as the needs of the general public call for. There are, finally, no illustrations.

The seventh instalment of his 'Diccionario Tecnológico,' has just been issued by Mr. M. Ponce de Leon, 40 Broadway. The letter F is disposed of, and G begun (Fall to Gaggling). The word *frame*, in its various relations and compounds, is a good example of the copiousness and utility of this English-Spanish vocabulary. It fills nearly two pages or four columns; and *Brunton frame* and *Danforth frame* occur among terms whose significance might generally be guessed with the aid of a common dictionary.

Part 140 of Brehm's 'Thierleben' (Westermann & Co.) completed the eight volumes of this standard work in the "Chromo edition." Neither the colored plates nor the woodcuts in the concluding portion (Fishes) quite equalled those of the Mammals and of some of the other kingdoms; and for another issue of this standard work the great plaster collections of our National Museum might well be studied, and perhaps intrusted to American engravers and color-printers. The inequalities of draughtsmanship could be avoided by the aid of photography. That we shall soon have a popular "Brehm" produced by American zoologists is not to be anticipated; yet a combination of the necessary talent seems possible, and the enterprise ought to be remunerative.

A supplement to the 'Thierleben' is promised by the Bibliographisches Institut of Leipzig. It will consist of a volume on Man by Dr. Friedrich Ratzel; two on Plant Life, by Dr. Kerner von Marilaun; and two on the Physical History of the Globe, by Dr. Melchior Neumayr. The illustrations, as in the elder work, will be both in color and in black and white.

Parts 106-113 of the new 'Brockhaus Conversations-Lexikon' (New York: L. W. Schmidt) carry the work on to the article Great Britain, which is very full and of which the end is not yet. Goethe receives the largest measure of attention (8 pp.), and Gladstone comes next (3 pp.), finding an appreciative biographer. Gortchakoff, on the other hand, is dismissed in a column—the space in which Chinese Gordon is described. Horace Greeley gets but half a column, while General Grant has two pages of not very cordial praise. Whether by an actual error, or in severe adhesion to the truth of history, Grant's second term is said to have led to a Democratic victory in 1876. This is the well-known view taken by the *Sun*. We miss among the biographies the late John Richard Green's. Glass and Gold are the chief miscellaneous articles, and are both illustrated, as are also Bats, Firearms, Glaciers, Poisonous Plants, the Lemuridae, etc. Greece rivals Great Britain as a leading geographical article. Colored maps of the former country and of Hanover and Schleswig-Holstein, and a wood-cut map of Gibraltar in the text, are the sole illustrations of this kind.

Harper & Bros. announce a new and complete edition of Tennyson's poems, with a chronological index; a 'History of the Four Georges,' by Justin McCarthy; and Ranke's 'The Oldest Historical Group of Nations, and the Greeks.'

Fowler & Wells Co. have in press 'The Man Wonderful in the House Beautiful,' by Chilton B. Allen, M.D., and Mary A. Allen, M.D.; 'Three Visits to America,' by Emily Faithfull; and a 'Catechism of Phrenology.'

A new novel by Mr. F. Marion Crawford is ready for the press and will be published immediately in London by Chapman & Hall. The title of it is 'A Heartless Politician,' and it deals with subjects quite different from those of Mr. Crawford's previous works, being a story of American political life.

Of Mr. Axel Gustafson, whose work on the 'Drink Question' has just been published in an American copyrighted edition by Ginn, Heath &

Co., we are told that, a Swede by birth, he is a graduate of Harvard University, and has written many articles for the American press.

We had occasion, some years ago, when the city authorities of Boston accepted the charge of printing the old records of the town and its churches, to notice that the favorable report of their committee was signed first by a Mr. O'Brien. In the current report of the trustees of the Boston Public Library we find a hearty acknowledgment of "the valuable aid rendered by Mr. James J. Flynn in securing the success of the vital project of a new library building, to front on Copley Square." These names are not exactly Puritan, but they have been pressed into the service of the Puritan traditions of Massachusetts. The report hardly calls for other remark, except so far as it shows that the criticism of the fiction purchases has been effective.

A curious map of Costa Rica, dating from 1620, accompanies an article on the Spanish conquest of that country which is concluded in No. 111 of the Berlin Geographical Society's *Zeitschrift*.

In a volume entitled 'Arte, Storia e Filosofia: Saggi critici' (Florence) have been brought together the numerous essays by Pasquale Villari, the eminent biographer of Savonarola and Machiavelli, which have been published from time to time in the *Nuova Antologia*, the *Rassegna Settimanale*, and other Italian periodicals. Some of the more important studies are Modern Painting in Italy and France; the Literature of the Renaissance; sundry lives of Savonarola; the Borgias, etc.

Mr. Christern has received one of the weapons in the existing politico-religious controversy now raging in Belgium, namely, Professor Philippson's 'Les Origines du Catholicisme Moderne: La Contre-Révolution Religieuse au 16e Siècle,' a volume of some five hundred pages. The creation of the order of the Jesuits, the reestablishment of the Roman Inquisition, and the Council of Trent are the main topics of this historical retrospect.

From the same source come to us the opening parts of a new Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, on an essentially pictorial basis—'Denkmäler des Classischen Alterthums,' edited by A. Baumeister (Munich and Leipzig). This work selects its titles according as they relate to the history of art, to mythology in connection with art, to domestic antiquities, to eminent personages of whom more or less authentic representations have come down to us, to numismatics, to topography, to things military and naval, to the art of writing. The illustrations are remarkably numerous, and nearly as fresh as they are numerous, and the processes employed in copying from the natural object—vases, bas-reliefs, statues, etc.—are among the most satisfactory we have ever seen. The needs of teachers in provincial gymnasia have been especially consulted in this publication, which cannot fail, however, to find a general acceptance. The print is in the Roman character.

An international acquisition is the catalogue entitled 'Les Portraits aux crayons des 16e et 17e siècles,' by Henri Bouchot. These inexpensive portraits, which M. Bouchot calls the photographs of their day, are in the collection of the Bibliothèque Nationale, and are now made accessible to the curious of all countries. They represent monarchs, courtiers, statesmen, generals, authors, and provincial celebrities, as well as many private persons whose names cannot be determined. An early portrait of Henri IV. is reproduced with this catalogue, which we ought to say contains also a list of crayons in various parts of France, and even in some neighboring countries. We commend this work as a rich

treasure-house to the enterprising editors of our illustrated magazines.

The recent events in Tonquin have turned the attention of the French to Anamitic literature. M. Abel des Michels has read a memoir before the Académie des Inscriptions, from which it appears that this literature consists chiefly of poetry and that it has been very little influenced by the Chinese, from which it is very different; Chinese poems being generally short and prosaic, the Anamese, on the contrary, having many long narrative poems, displaying great fertility of imagination, and excelling in the description of the beauties of nature and in satiric poetry.

—Harper's for September, although marked by the customary variety of contemporary interest and widely separated localities, offers little for special remark. In Mr. Curtis's 'Easy Chair' discourse on Charles Fenno Hoffman, alluding to "the felicitous phrase Knickerbocker literature," he attributes its earliest use, in the *Nation*, to "Mr. Denny, an admirably accomplished writer." We have a double interest in pointing out the distortion which the printer has here given to the name of the late John Richard Dennett. For the rest we confine ourselves to the reminiscences of Charles Reade, by Robert Buchanan. The young poet became acquainted with the novelist on occasion of the latter's desiring to meet the authoress of 'The Queen of Connaught,' an English girl, of whom some idea is given by his remark to her when she once complained that the sun was spoiling her complexion—"Not at all, my dear," he answered, 'you look like a nice ripe pear.' After the first meeting the new friends soon became old ones, and Buchanan's sketch of the surroundings of the novelist, his house, study, and friends, as well as of his whims, traits, and adventures, has the softening and harmonizing effect that intimacy so imperceptibly gives to the words of a sincere man writing of his friend. He traces the benevolence of Reade in his later years to the long influence of his housekeeper, Mrs. Seymour, of whom he gives by a few strokes a charming portrait; "but be that as it may," he adds, "he was when I knew him the gentlest of men—like our friend Boanerges, all fire and thunder in the pulpit, all kindness and sweetness at his own fireside." Like many literary men, he did not like the society of the craft, and he had the proper contempt of the original writer for the critic, since he quoted with approval the extreme opinion of Lewes—"The good effected by criticism is infinitesimal, the evil incalculable." Doubtless Lewes got tired of his task of reading the reviews of George Eliot's novels before they were submitted to her sensitive mind; but Reade's hatred of the parasites of literature was merely the intolerance of the strong man who aims at something done, for the weak man who looks only to the method of the doing. He, however, could do some effective criticism in his turn, if need were. "He was the Boythorn of literature, only the big speeches and terrible invectives were not spoken but set down on paper." A man of many contradictions he plainly was, and known otherwise to his friends than to the world. Buchanan has made his article not so much a criticism of Reade's critics or a protest against the hasty censure that has been passed upon him, as an effective petition for a suspension of judgment until more of the facts are in.

—In Lippincott's the same subject is continued at greater length in the second paper by John Coleman (the series, by the way, is also being printed in *Temple Bar*), whose theatrical associations with Reade were very close. Dramatic writing was the *ignis fatuus* of the novelist: he would rather have written a successful play than a great romance; and theat-

rical management, which he undertook in order to bring out his own plays, was the extravagance in which he threw away his money. Coleman's anecdotes are very detailed and illustrative, and incidentally one or two honorable facts come out. For example, it appears that when Reade dramatized Trollope's 'Ralph the Heir,' without obtaining permission, he thought himself justified by their friendship, and secondly by the difficulty of communicating with Trollope, who was in Australia, and thirdly by his avowed intention to share the profits. Reade "persistently" urged Trollope to receive the half-profits, but Mr. Coleman believes that Trollope never would accept them, and reports that when the two had to play cards together at the club they never spoke. Some details are also given regarding Reade's misunderstandings with Mrs. Burnett when he dramatized 'That Lass o' Lowrie's,' but not enough to clear up the matter at all. It is stated, too, that when he used the writings of Macquet and Zola to shape his own works out of, he obtained the consent of the authors and paid them for the privilege; and the fault for the plagiarism in the drama "Foul Play" is laid wholly on Boucicault's shoulders, who was his collaborator. Besides these theatrical matters, we learn of Reade's literary tastes so far as Coleman knew them. Dickens was the only contemporary writer to whom he yielded the palm. Next came Bulwer for "variety and scope." Disraeli was "the most airy and vivacious of literary coxcombs, . . . the most lovable of men (when you got on his weak side)." Thackeray was "an elegant and accomplished writer." For ingenious plot and mystery, "dear old Wilkie Collins against the world!" Victor Hugo was the "one great genius of the century," and old Sir Walter "one of the world's benefactors." The only piece of wit reported is on the production of Tennyson's "The Cup," at the Lyceum: "It might have proved an interesting spectacle if the words had been left out." Of the poets, he always "harked back to Byron, Shelley, and Scott," the last being his favorite. Perhaps the most instructive passage as to character, however, is the paragraph regarding the "outing" of the two at York one summer, when they played the truant schoolboy together with more success than seems to have attended their business ventures.

—The *Atlantic* for September is an undistinguished number. The old ghost story, "A Legend of Inverawe," about the Highlander who made a Philippi of Ticonderoga, is told with skill, and has some timeliness if it interests any one to send similar legends of the soil, of a fresher kind, to the approaching session of the British Association at Montreal, as has been requested; but we fear that the Society for Psychical Research will find that second-sight does not flourish in the dry air of our country so vigorously as in the mists of Scotch bogs. Francis Parkman contributes a chapter on "Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham," marked by his familiar exhaustiveness and lucidity, with the personal interest in Wolfe's heroic character skilfully made the centre of the varied and confusing details. With the present number the magazine ceases to become the dissecting table for Mr. White's "Anatomizing of William Shakespeare," but the series seems likely to be continued in book form. This month the writer informs us that his "own individual opinion, slowly formed through some years of study, is that if he [Shakespeare] had been sitting with 'King Lear,' 'Hamlet,' and 'Othello' before him in manuscript, unacted, and unread but by him, and Southampton had offered him a hundred pounds (nearly \$15,000 now) each to destroy them and never re-write them, the tragedies would have flitted into

the fire, and the money have been gleefully locked up in the poet's strong-box." We are also told as the summary of the whole matter that Shakespeare's genius "was an intuitive, inborn knowledge of men and things in their elemental, eternal nature, and of their consequent relations, combined," etc., etc.—a statement which, perhaps, some despised metaphysical German Schmidt may some day fancy himself able to elucidate, and so enlighten us as to the question "What, then, was Shakespeare?" to which the above, with its pendant, is given as an answer. The reviews of recent novels are done with admirable grace and taste.

—We have long noticed an apparent incompatibility, so far as sketches of travel in the magazines are concerned, between quick perception and careful writing, on the one hand, and the presence of illustrations on the other. It is not so much that the text is written to suit the illustrations, as that the value of these is so great as often to make both editor and public quite indifferent to the literary worth of the letter-press. We do not, of course, assert that this is always the case, but merely mention the tendency, apropos of the appearance in the September *Atlantic* of the first of a series of articles on the Italian lakes, which, though we do not altogether sympathize with the writer's point of view, seems to us to belong to the best variety of a very attractive form of literature. The article is anonymous, and is perhaps even more subjective than is common in a kind of writing in which pure objectiveness inevitably descends to the level of the guide-book. It is the work of a literary impressionist; but as impressions correspond with facts only incidentally, there is no cause for surprise that those of many travellers on Lago Maggiore should vary decidedly from those of the *Atlantic* writer. The article begins with the rhythmical statement that "they lie in the lap of the mountains like jewels dropped from the sky, and Nature has lavished her love and man his labor on the setting." All travellers would agree with the first statement, but many think that the Italian lakes are an epitome of what Heber describes the world at large to be—a place where "every prospect pleases, and only man is vile." Something, at least, may be said in support of the view that the Swiss lakes are superior in natural beauty; they certainly are free from the filth, decay, ruin, shiftlessness, and abominable intrusiveness which distinguish man or his works on Lago Maggiore. But most of the Swiss lakes are, by this writer's standard, German; and things German are not admirable, inasmuch as "central Europe swarms with them [Germans] in summer, and Christendom does not produce a more obnoxious, offensive race. . . . The true Teuton, to be seen in full odiousness, must be met in Switzerland or Italy. The coarseness of his habits, the loudness of his voice, the aggressiveness of his demeanor, his rudeness and churlishness make him the most undesirable of fellow-travellers"—and so on for half a column more.

—In the *Century*, Mr. Charles G. Leland returns to the subject of the Indian legends collected by him, which he treated of in a late *Atlantic*; but in this instance, instead of theorizing as to their ethnical relations, he gives a few illustrative tales of the Passamaquoddy—charming animal fables and finely told, the longest and best of them being one of the adventures of "Brudder Rabbit," of admirable invention and full of fancy. He announces at the end that he has persuaded two persons, whom he seems to think competent, to collect the legends of the far northern tribes, where presumably the original Indian folk-lore exists in its purest form. Mr. W. J. Stillman continues his

voyage "On the Track of Ulysses," but in this issue it is almost wholly by land, in Ithaca, where he identifies the site of the Homeric city with a desert place called "Polis," and gives an entertaining sketch of the present features of the island which illustrate its history from the period of Pelagic walls to that of the cast-off petroleum oil-can. Of especial interest is the inscription which he found and photographed, and which Signor Comporetto deciphered, since it is the oldest known in the Ithacan alphabet. Mr. Stillman concludes, after a careful topographical examination, that the site called Polis and all the others mentioned in the 'Odyssey' were known by the author of it from personal inspection. The prime article of this number, however, is the first paper of the series "The New Astronomy," by Professor Langley, which deals with the sun, and more particularly with its spots and the theories that attempt to account for them. The paper is written in a very clear style, and its more difficult statements are made easily apprehensible by the very careful engravings, of which there are a large number, all technically excellent. The illustrations to Mr. Stillman's article also deserve particular mention, both for drawing and execution.

—The August number of *Macmillan's Magazine* contains an account of Carlyle's relations with Joseph Neuberg, including numerous letters, prepared, apparently, by a member of the latter's family. Neuberg was a German settled in Nottingham, where he had acquired a small fortune, without neglecting what Mr. Arnold calls the things of the mind. In 1847, as chairman of a lecture committee, he entertained Emerson, and the latter was so struck by his admiration for Carlyle that he assured Neuberg he should not fail to bring them together. Two years later Neuberg proposed to Carlyle to leave Nottingham, and to devote himself to "the master" as a literary helper. The parallel is not here suggested, but he seems to have had in mind the part of Eckermann rather than that of Boswell, though he resisted the temptation to leave behind him any "conversations." Carlyle accepted the offer, "for there needs not only a copyist, . . . but there needs also a man of decisive judgment and insight. . . . Copyists I have had of the required kind; . . . but a copying editor, of that kind, I should in vain apply for by aid of money and the labor market." In 1852, Neuberg served as Carlyle's guide in his first German tour (that of 1858 being his second, not first, as recently asserted by a correspondent of the *Nation*). When separated, as they often were, the friends wrote occasionally, and the letters of Carlyle here reproduced seem as good as any we have seen. We have little room to quote, but must include this remark on Thiers: "After all, his notions are hopelessly commonplace, his talent a beaver one, out and out; of things higher he has never had a tone of intimation. Nothing of the hypocrite in poor Thiers." Included in the *Macmillan* paper, without explanation, is a long letter "to an American gentleman" on copyright, which is very good. "Mr. —'s similitude of the big 'flower-garden,' from which the author makes a bouquet, big 'store of bricks,' from which the author builds a house, halts fatally in one leg (if not in both). . . . No author takes away the least 'flower' or fraction of a 'brick' by making his bouquet or house. . . . As to the other leg of the similitude, I should like to ask Mr. — where he supposes those flowers, bricks, etc., all come from; and whether it has not fallen within his experience as an extensive publisher to see such a thing as a brick that was not there before?" Neuberg afterward translated the first four volumes

of 'Friedrich II.,' but died, while at work on the fifth volume, in 1867.

— A private letter from Mr. Henry F. Waters, in London, is printed in the July number of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*. "It is just a year," says Colonel Chester's successor, "since I came here, and I have already accumulated about 600 abstracts of wills which surely relate to the first settlers [of the United States]. . . . besides many hundred other references which may be of use eventually." Mr. Waters expresses the hope that the fund for his maintenance may be made adequate to release him altogether from the necessity of undertaking private researches. His aim is to prevent hereafter, as far as possible, all blind groping for the English connection, by amassing such a collection of facts as will "serve all individual explorers as a firm and sure basis or starting-point from which to begin their search in England." No one who has examined the first results of his inquiries "in the gloomy cellar of Somerset House," as published from time to time in the *Register*, will doubt the great importance and solid character of Mr. Waters's work. In the number before us is the latest instalment of his "Genealogical Gleanings," which possesses, like many of its predecessors, both a literary and an historical interest. We have here the will of the Puritan Archbishop Grindall, with bequests to his kinsmen, the Woodalls; the will of James Woodall, of Walden, Essex, and of his son-in-law, William Woodall (nephew to the Archbishop); of the Rev. William Wilson, Canon of St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, whose wife was a niece of the Archbishop. The eldest son of this clergyman gave a thousand pounds to Massachusetts in 1633. His second son, John Wilson (whose wife was a sister of the Captain Robert Keayne to whom Boston owes her Old State House, and probably her Public Latin School), became the first minister of the First Church in that city, and his daughter became the mother of Edward Rawson, Secretary of the Massachusetts Colony from 1650 to 1686. The wills of the father and grandfather of Edward Rawson are also given, showing his descent for the first time, and in short a very important family group is brought to light in an ever-widening circle of relationship. A Hopkins connection is likewise opened up, involving the Yale family, and confirming the line of the founder of Yale College. Mr. Waters promises, by the way, some very important disclosures as to the parentage and ancestry of John Harvard. The Perkins family is embraced in the will of Samuel Purchas, the author of 'Purchas his Pilgrims,' here printed; and the Greenleaf family, with which the poet Whittier is connected, in the will of Mary Godwyn, of Lyme Regis, Dorset. This is but a glimpse of what Mr. Waters and his collaborators in the *Register* are preparing for the future historian of New England.

— Mr. Henry J. Morgan's *Dominion Annual Register* for 1883 contains all the valuable features of former years, and adds to them a list of Canadian "Men of the Time," with the briefest data. The political movement across the border last year was not remarkable, yet is worth a moment's attention. The National Policy, as protection is called, was seemingly triumphant over the economic opposition, and a surplus of \$6,000,000 proved a knock-down argument to the free-trader. Mr. Morgan is firmly convinced of the great increase in prosperity caused by the new policy. Nevertheless, as a candid chronicler, he reports the lavish railroad subsidizing which this surplus has stimulated, and is obliged to notice, along with the liberalizing of the homestead laws, the increase of duties on United States agricultural implements in response to

the manufacturers' clamor. As we read of his honest joy over the 133,303 immigrants who have come to stay and to reconcile this inconsistency as best they can, we find in the current Canadian press "unfortunate tidings of trade depression," and it is notorious that the cotton manufacturers and the sugar refiners have illustrated for the thousandth time the effect of high tariffs in causing overproduction. Nine hundred and eighteen miles were added to the Canadian Pacific during the year, and as the Chinese are still needed (as they were in the case of the Northern Pacific) to complete the building of the road, the Government pays no heed to the outcry against the "barbarians." Boundary squabbles and questions of Federal jurisdiction (as to railroad regulation and liquor licenses) were rife, as usual. An extension of the franchise that would have included unmarried women had to be postponed; nor was an effort to secure female suffrage in Ontario successful. The literature of the year was hardly up to the level of Canadian aspiration. Perhaps nothing was better in its way than Hatton and Harvey's 'Newfoundland,' which we duly reviewed. We remark also a 'History of Fall River,' by M. Dubuque. The school-book publishers have had a lively tussle for the Government supply. In the matter of the adoption of "standard time," Mr. Morgan gives the impression that it was Canada that took the initiative, whereas the plan which was carried out was emphatically a Yankee notion.

—Some of the German papers have lately been discussing what they call the Laube burial scandal. This famous author, dramatist, and theatre manager went to his grave a few weeks ago, attended by only a handful of people; and even the members of the Burg Theatre, to whose interests he had devoted his life, were absent. The Viennese feel rather ashamed of it now, and a local paper, the *Deutsche Zeitung*, shows in detail that Laube simply experienced the fate of most great Germans. When poor Schubert died, his effects were valued at about \$12, and had it not been for his brother, the great musician's grave would now perhaps be unknown, like Mozart's. The funeral of Schiller was as mean as that of Lessing; and in Goethe's case the honors were intended rather for the Prime Minister than the poet. When Richard Wagner died, the Kaiser and the Reichstag did not pay the slightest attention to his funeral, and the King of Bavaria alone was represented by an adjutant. How different this, exclaims the writer, from the way in which England and France treat their great men during life and at their funerals! We are not aware that the cause of this German trait has ever been satisfactorily explained. Perhaps that national disease, *Grössenwahn*, accounts for it to some extent. Schopenhauer's remarks, too, on the official Philosophie-Professoren go far toward explaining the phenomenon. In his case they tried the method of *Todschweigen* (ignoring), with remarkable success for several decades.

—The Cosseans lived in the hilly or mountainous country to the north of the Mesopotamian plain. It is pleasant to see history repeating itself in the account which Professor Delitzsch gives (in his 'Die Sprache der Kosseer') of their swooping down on the Babylonians and Assyrians and lifting their cattle as the Highlanders raided the Lowland villages, and of Nebuchadnezzar, Sennacherib, and Alexander the Great sending troops to punish them, just as if they were characters in Scott's novels. The Cosseans even got a foothold in eastern Babylonia, and had nine kings of their race, and Professor Delitzsch thinks that Cush in the Bible means Babylonia, by reason of the Cosseans that were

there. So far all is plain sailing, and the conclusions of Professor Delitzsch, though drawn from the merest hints of scattered and half-effaced evidence, may be accepted by scholars generally. But when he comes to the main question, the title-question of his book, to borrow a phrase from the stage—when, on the basis of the fifty-four words which are all that is known of their language, he attributes to his hill-tribes a speech of their own unlike the Sumerian, the Susian, the Median, or the early Armenian—he runs against the theories of M. Halévy (*Revue Critique*, June 16), who will not allow that there was any language in Babylonia but the Babylonian, scoffing for years at the Sumerian and now doubting the Cossean. M. Halévy's own theory is not one that at first sight recommends itself to the reader not versed in this special study. There was only one language in the country, he thinks, and the apparent existence of two or three arises from the priests' practice of using the characters in which it was written to signify different sounds at different times. The sign *ul*, for instance, under certain circumstances, was pronounced *lah*, and the sign *sal* stood for *ash*, somewhat as notes in music, when one changes the clef, take on an altogether different value. Thus the signs which are *tig gab*, *id-pa, sak-kal, gan-ik* in the Babylonian key, became in the Sumerian key *gu-du, a-sak, rish-tan, hi-gal*. But unfortunately the use of clefs did not occur to the priests, and there are no primers left explaining this sort of linguistic transposition, nor is the motive of it obvious. It is easy to call such baffling writing hieratic. The hasty and incautious reader may accept that as an explanation, but it is not, and the incredulous still doubt whether the whole theory is not a creation of M. Halévy's ingenuity. Let the learned settle the question, if it can be settled, by further discoveries; the British Museum has many undeciphered inscriptions. The unlearned will regard it, for the present, as they regard the geometry of four dimensions, wondering that any brain can unravel such puzzling problems.

MIRACLES.

A Dictionary of Miracles, Imitative, Realistic, and Dogmatic. With Illustrations. By the Rev. E. Cobham Brewer, LL.D. (The fiftieth or Golden Year of his authorship, 1884.) Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

THE Rev. Mr. Brewer informs us on his title-page that he is the author of a number of popular volumes which have reached a fabulous circulation—his 'Guide to Science,' for instance, being now in its three hundred and eightieth thousand. Whatever he may give to the public has therefore a certain factitious importance, as it presumably will find many readers; and on this account the present book may claim more attention than it would otherwise deserve. The subject is a good one, although we can scarce assent to his exaggerated estimate of its importance when he says, in his own choice language: "Although, therefore, there may be some who will dislike to see the subject so anatomized and laid bare, it cannot be disputed that the subject is pathologically, theologically, socially, and morally one of the most important and interesting that can be ventilated" (p. xvi). Without conceding this much, yet any one who would, in a scientific spirit, analyze the immense literature of the marvels recorded as wrought by God through the agency of man, examining the motives which have led to the fabrication and transmission of the legends, the mental tendencies which have given implicit credence to them through so many centuries, and the influence

which they have exercised over the development of faith and the progress of civilization, would render a real service to the student. The materials for such a work exist in profusion—indeed, their immensity is appalling, and much beyond the range of Mr. Brewer, though he boasts of “the 101 other works consulted in Greek, Latin, French, and English, from Alban Butler to Baring-Gould” (p. xxv), a list of which he had prepared, but “suppressed its publication at the last moment, fearing it would savor of vanity.” The suppression is to be regretted, for at least it would have given a handy measure of the extent of Mr. Brewer’s research, and might have had some bibliographical interest greater than the information that he had paid £3 for a copy of Harsnet’s ‘Declaration of Egregious Popish Impostures’ (p. xxv)—that is, provided its statements were more accurate than the assertion that the ‘Acta Sanctorum’ of the Bollandists “has been nearly five hundred years in hand” (p. xxiv).

This is a sample of the looseness of assertion and inaccuracy which pervade the whole volume. In the miscellaneous farrago of facts which forms the introduction there is, for instance, a list of Thaumaturgists in which Jannes and Jambres constitute with Moses and Elisha the “greatest wonder workers” of the Old Testament; Apollonius of Tyana is apparently presented as a Christian, together with “St.” Plotinus and “St.” Proclus, the neo-Platonic philosophers, who would doubtless feel as indignant at being thus classified with their enemies as Blaise Pascal, who unaccountably occupies a place in the same list, would be in finding himself here in company with St. Francis Xavier. St. Linus, moreover, who owes his standing in the Church to his being the immediate successor of St. Peter, would protest at being relegated to the sixth century (p. xxxi). This queer selection of Thaumaturgists is rivalled by a list of the Fathers of the Church, where Tertullian and Origen might wonder at finding their heresies condoned, and at seeing that St. Clement of Rome, St. Ignatius, St. Ephraem, St. Epiphanius, St. Isidor of Seville, St. Bernard, and a score of others were not deemed worthy of their company (pp. xxxiv, xxxv). So, in a list of monastic orders, St. Francis might complain of the statement that the Cordeliers were founded by St. Louis in 1215; Paul IV. might grumble at finding that his Theatine children were ascribed to Ursula Benincasa, and St. Bernard feel wronged at the total omission of the Cistercians (pp. xxxvii, xxxviii); and in a catalogue of the canonizations made during the present century (p. xxxiii) St. Pedro Arbues and the Japanese martyrs might legitimately object to being passed over. In fact, the blunders of every kind with which the book fairly bristles deprive it of all claim to confidence. The date of the Fourth Council of Lateran is given (p. xxxv) as A. D. 1000; the Sibylline prophecies are stated (p. 182) to be “a mere monkish invention of the sixteenth century”; Charles II. of Anjou is placed (p. 184) in 1036, and Leo IX. (p. 176) in 1150. The False Decretals, which are conjectured to have been produced in Mainz, are stated (p. 183) to have been composed by “a man named Mentz.” On p. 185, “ceux de l’Occident” is rendered the Eastern Church; and p. xxxviii, the Hospitallers or Knights of St. John are said to have been founded by “St. John of Jerusalem, in 1099.” For variety of miscellaneous misinformation the book need fear no rival.

Even with this capital drawback the volume might have value if it showed any philosophical insight into the motives and objects and influence of the miracles which the author has industriously collected. He remarks very truly (p. ix)

that “it can matter very little whether the authors quoted from are good or bad historians, if the matter to be obtained from them is opinion and not history. An historian has to sift out facts, . . . but the interpreter of public opinion has no such task before him, and the very worst historian may be the best exponent of popular belief.” This passage had led us to hope that the work would manifest a sense of the real significance of the beliefs thus brought into view, but one may search through it in vain for any comments of greater profundity than “Discreet almsgiving, no doubt, is an admirable Christian work, beyond all praise; but the indiscreet giving of money or alms to beggars is much to be reprehended” (p. xix); or, in considering the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius, “The show may bring money to the church of St. Gennaro, but surely imposture is very short-sight policy, especially in these days of free investigation” (p. 184). When, moreover, Mr. Brewer quotes Mr. Froude for St. Patrick’s floating on a stone and lighting a fire with an icicle (p. 164), or Bayley’s ‘Family Biblical Instructor’ for an account of a Spanish priest shot in 1824 while personating a devil (p. 182), or ‘The World of Moral and Religious Anecdote’ for a somewhat similar imposture in France (p. 182) he surely illustrates no phase of belief except his own extraordinary illusion that such authorities and such stories have any scientific value.

It is to be regretted that the work has been attempted by one in every way so incompetent, for there are many aspects of the subject which have a permanent and living interest. The age of miracles is by no means past. In a large portion of Christendom the enlightenment of the nineteenth century is as fertile in the superstition which gives birth to these wonders as was the darkness of the ninth. It is not merely the pyramids of canes and crutches at Lourdes, or the wonders seen at Knock, or the performances of Louise Lateau: in the faith of many among the most civilized peoples, the invisible powers are everywhere around us—the evil ones ready to mislead and destroy, the good to aid the believer who will use the proper means to obtain their assistance in the commonest material interests of daily life. If Mr. Brewer’s researches had led him to consult such periodicals as *Le Pelerin* and *Les Echos du Purgatoire*, which are issued in Paris *cum permisso*, he might have found an ample store of miracles far more significant than forgotten legends about St. Gudule and St. Prisca. A well-authenticated case, for instance, of a man who won a law-suit on which his fortune depended by the simple expedient of vowing, in case of success, to expend two francs and fifty centimes on a mass for the benefit of the “Bonnes Ames” in purgatory, throws more light on a whole ecclesiastical system than a dozen stories of saints who, after decapitation, wandered around with their heads in their arms. These are precisely the points of interest which Mr. Brewer has missed in his amorphous mass of marvels.

Nor has he possessed the insight to divine that a very large portion of the mediæval stories of wonders wrought by saints and relics and images are really, in their nature, merely apoloques or parables—stories conveying, in a form to attract popular attention, some moral, often, it must be admitted, important only to the selfish interests of the ecclesiastics who invented them. In the tendencies of thought which ruled the Middle Ages, it was inevitable that popular instruction should assume this form. The ‘Dialogues’ of Caesarius of Heisterbach are a mine of such teaching, and the ‘Gesta Romanorum’ and ‘Legenda Aurea’ grew up as the counterparts of the ‘Hitopadesa,’ the ‘Panchatantra,’

and ‘Sindibad,’ which filtered through so many channels into Western folk-lore.

There is another interesting phase of the subject, which Mr. Brewer has overlooked, illustrating the facility of belief which presented a temptation so irresistible to the fabricator of miracles. A very curious chapter in a philosophical work on this theme might be devoted to the saints who have failed of canonization—who had won the devotion of whole communities by working miracles, but who yet missed the Papal sanction, which, since the time of Saint Ulric of Augsburg, has been essential to the recognition of their claims to sanctity. Henry VI. of England, for instance, would have been enrolled in the calendar had not the Papal curia, seeing clearly the advantages thence accruing to the House of Lancaster, charged fees so heavy as to deter the English court from pushing the claim. In a different way, there is instruction from the case in which, about 1230, some Albigensian heretics caused the city of Leon to venerate for a year the bones of a criminal buried in a dung-hill as those of a saint of authentic miraculous powers; and the illusion would have been permanent but for the self-devotion of an orthodox deacon who saw through the deception and exposed it at the risk of his life. The case of Guglielmo la Boema of Milan, about the year 1300, is in point; but still more instructive is that of Armano Pongiluppo, who died at Ferrara in 1369 in the odor of sanctity, was buried in the cathedral, where many miracles were wrought at his tomb, and was venerated by both people and clergy as a saint of undoubted power for thirty years, until, after unceasing efforts, the Inquisition succeeded in proving that he had secretly been a heresiarch of the Paterins or Albigenses, when his bones were exhumed and burnt, and the altar and images erected in his honor were destroyed.

All these are matters for which we may vainly look in Mr. Brewer’s book, yet it may possibly be of service if, by calling attention to the subject, it should lead some competent scholar to treat it in a manner which will show the evolution of belief in miracles, and the influence which that belief has had upon the successive stages of social organization.

RECENT NOVELS.

Lal. By William A. Hammond. D. Appleton & Co.

Jackanapes. By Juliana Horatia Ewing. With Illustrations by Randolph Caldecott. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

Stories by American Authors. Part IV. Charles Scribner’s Sons.

Dissolving Views. By Mrs. Andrew Lang. Harper & Brothers.

Miss Ludington’s Sister: a Romance of Immortality. By E. W. Bellamy. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co.

A Fair Maid. By F. W. Robinson. Harper’s Franklin Square Library.

The Baby’s Grandmother. By L. B. Walford. [Leisure Hour Series.] Henry Holt & Co.

Le Secret de Berthe. Par Fortuné de Boisgobey. 2 vols. Paris: Dentu; New York: F. W. Christern.

Babiole. Par Fortuné de Boisgobey. 2 vols. Paris: Plon; New York: F. W. Christern.

Le Prince Zilah. Roman Parisien. Par Jules Claretie. Paris: Dentu; New York: F. W. Christern.

THOUGH “Lal” is the heroine of Dr. Hammond’s novel, she has so small a part in the direct action of the story that we begin with the hero. John Tyscovus is a Pole of noble birth, a whi-

lom prisoner in Siberia for some student pranks, who has devoted his life to an abstruse work on "ethnology and sociology." Not finding success so easy as he had expected, he concludes that his nature requires a complete regeneration to fit it for his purpose. While considering "under a polar bearskin" how to accomplish this radical change, there appears to him, in the guise of an Aulic councillor, "Solitude" Zimmermann, who informs him that at the point where the meridian 105° 27' 16" west crosses the parallel of 37° 19' 21" north he will find "a spot all the features of which are in consonance with his spiritual needs." Accordingly he sets forth, and in due time finds that the two lines meet at the crazy old cabin of Jim Bosler, the worst rascal even in a community where a man had been killed every day for a month, the thirty-first being the eleventh victim of Jim's own cruelty. Bill Dodd's Cañon and Hellbender, each an extreme type of the wild lawlessness of border life, seem a queer neighborhood for scholarly seclusion, but the commands were absolute, so Tyscovus buys out Bosler and takes possession of the cabin at once. In the dead of the first night he receives a visit from the vigilance committee in search of Jim, who, luckily for himself, had departed with wife and daughter, this latter, of course, the heroine of the tale. Punishment if not justice overtakes him at last, but in the intervening month he makes the most of the chance to murder his wife and to sell his daughter for so much money down. Driven to confession, he owns that Lal is not his daughter, but that having killed his own child he had stolen her from an officer in a distant garrison, the poor mother dying of fright. This officer turns up at the right moment to own Lal, and to disclose that she is the daughter of a Polish mother, the Princess Lalage.

Tyscovus has seen her but three times, but his passion for her is so intense that it is "impossible, now that he knows that she is not the daughter of a horse-thief and a murderer, but of a gentleman, that his love for her could be strengthened." Of the girl herself, after her appropriation by her own father, when "all the resources of Hellbender in the way of dress-making and millinery had been drawn upon for her adornment," the author thinks it necessary to say that "her hands and face were clean." A foreigner's ear might well be unconscious of the barbarous speech of the girl, but no reader can get over the shock of her first appearance—"an untidy and scantily-clad girl, . . . her hair in long frowsy masses over her naked shoulders. . . . A single garment, much the worse for dirt and wear, covered a portion of her body. . . . She had very much to learn and scarcely less to unlearn, but there was certainly no lack of mental potentiality." She steals from Tyscovus a vellum-covered copy of the life of one of his ancestors, and, finding there the story of a Saint Hedwige, is so far civilized in a month's time that when Tyscovus declares his love she answers: "Onst I'd a' said yes, but now I knows what a ignorant and rough gal I am!" He tells her he perceived at the first she had "that power of self-examination without which no one can be either good or great, unless it is the negative goodness of the idiot or the unavoidable greatness of the sovereign."

Lal has had a rival, however—the doctor's daughter, who later becomes her stepmother. This lady is "mind personified." Her father, in open town-meeting, proposes her for a member of the Legislature. "The facial characteristics of Theodora Willis" are a mouth more beautiful than the Sistine Madonna's, and a nose more perfect than that of the Venus de Médicis. She has dissected everything "from man to insects," and now, in the wilds of Colo-

rado, in "a well-equipped chemical, physical, and physiological laboratory," she has brought about what Tyscovus pronounces "the greatest event in connection with life that has ever occurred within the knowledge of man"—the development in a couple of black snakes "of a pair of well-defined legs, with feet and claws." Not to follow this fantastic rigmarole further, we may add that Lal has a hundred thousand left her by a Spanish lover, who is shot. She devotes it all to the education of poor girls in the Cañon, and comes East to be educated, while Tyscovus, having sold his Polish mines for a hundred thousand a year, builds a house on the site of Jim Bosler's cabin to receive her as his bride. Of his great work nothing more is said, though a political career seems opening to him. But all the tale of the elections, the first of which comes to naught through the trifling accident of the lynching of one of the candidates, Bosler's pal, must be left untouched.

We have permitted ourselves this lengthy sketch, for it is a case in which the reviewer must prefer to summon his readers to pass judgment upon the evidence rather than to give a verdict of his own. It would have been incredible beforehand that a mind trained to any scientific pursuit, or accustomed to the balancing of chances, could be so blind to probabilities, so bereft of the sense of proportion, not to add so devoid of taste. Perhaps it is as well that the extravagance should be so absurd, the failure so complete, in order that it may be a more impressive testimony to the truth of the oft-repeated assertion that fiction is as much an art to be studied as painting and sculpture. A tyro may write a dime novel, but nothing better.

"Jackanapes" is a most beautiful little story. Its literary art is as perfect as its moral lesson is ennobling. The skill and taste which framed for its humor and pathos so appropriate a setting will rarely be surpassed.

The fourth volume of "Stories by American Authors" falls no whit below its predecessors. The last of the six, "Lost in a Fog," is one of the best sketches that ever came from the Pacific coast. In a little nook south of the Farallones, "in a certain sort of dreamless sleep," lies San Ildefonso waiting for the courier that went fifty years ago to the Mission del Carmelo at Monterey. The cactus flag floats over it still, and the little church bell tinkles the morning angelus. Mr. Brooks has told his story and made no comment, but under all its quaint humor there lies a suggestion of an ever-recurring human experience—a lost chord, a lost bower, or a quiet haven, some vision of beauty or peace, the memory of which brightens a whole lifetime.

"Dissolving Views" is one of the best of that kind of story which finds its appropriate place in the society magazines, a lady's book for ladies. The author doubtless had herself in mind when she makes her heroine say, "Any book I wrote would inevitably be for women. The moment a man took it up he would drop it. I know a man drops a woman's book as if he had taken up a jelly-fish." Still, the story is quite worth while as a lively picture of a London season. A good deal of the talk is evidently borrowed, not made, and the diversions of the moment—Greek plays, cricket, æsthetic teas, and all the rest—are well set forth. The heroine is engaged to the wrong man, but marries the right one. The promise as to study of character of the opening chapters is hardly fulfilled, but the writer on occasion can catch and put on paper very deftly the spirit of a scene, that of "the Oban gathering," for instance. No loyal American will see in it any application to his own sea side resorts. "The chiefs with pipers don't know the lairds without pipers. The lairds don't know the people who came in after the Forty-five, and whose

ancestors are not mentioned in Johnson's 'Tour in the Hebrides.' The people who came in after the Forty five don't know the fellows like me, who rent shootings, and we don't know the tourists. We must draw the line somewhere. Just look! there's a tourist—a solicitor, I dare say—in the Macnab tartan. How contemptible!" It hardly needs to be added that the heroine went in the "tail" of a chief with a piper, and so had a right to know everybody, or nobody if she preferred it.

The story of "Miss Ludington's Sister" divides into two parts as distinctly as if written by two different hands. The first has been deservedly praised for the vigor with which theories and hallucinations are treated as logically as if they were the most solid realities. Unfortunately, though the law of mechanics that the strength of a combination is only the strength of the weakest point, does not fully apply to literary work, it is inevitable that when the conclusion sinks to a plane far below the level of the beginning, it drags the latter down with it. At the outset the romance is based upon a definite thesis: our dead selves are not stepping-stones merely, but separate entities, as capable of independent existence as that last self which is freed of mortality at the end of the earthly life. With this is interwoven a vivid hallucination as to the possibility of the materialization of spirit, and up to the hour when the beautiful figure of Miss Ludington's lost youth appears upon the scene, the attention of the reader is so closely held that he never permits himself to think of the absurdities that lie each side the narrow path along which he is led so boldly. From that moment, however, all falls to pieces, or sinks to trite commonplaces. It does not help the failure to account for it by the necessity which the writer feels to explain all his story. The supernatural does not need explaining. The nerves believe in it if the reason does not. "Rappacini's Daughter" is perhaps the finest example of perfectly fearless handling, in which the author never betrays an instant's question of the truth of his tale. So it never ceases to haunt us. But suppose the mystery unravelled by a theory of personal magnetism, of typhoid fever, or of cholera: where would be the fascination?

It is no answer to this criticism to say that Mr. Bellamy must work out a plot. The argument points the other way. The situation to which the first half of the book leads up is not compatible with the ordinary novel, for the conditions of the ordinary novel provide no way out of it that does not spoil it. It is all very well to put "romance" on the title-page, but beyond the point we have already mentioned the construction of the story is of the most conventional type. Even so, it has not been worked out with anything like sufficient care. The humbug need not have been so gross. Had the medium died outright, as she very well might, there would have been a gain in dignity. The letter in which the grief-stricken girl is supposed to tell her story is as well-balanced and minutely detailed a narrative as if intended for presentation to a jury. A half-dozen broken, despairing sentences to move at once the lover's heart and the reader's pity, were what was needed, and, moreover, were the only thing that would have been natural. We commend the reader to turn again to "The Undiscovered Country" of Mr. Howells, and measure by contrast the careful, skillful use of many of the same elements which Mr. Bellamy has tried to combine. If nothing startles, if there is no daring flight, there is what is far better, a picture of life that, though darkened by shadows, and almost lost in the hidden ways of spiritual mysteries, is still the warm, throbbing life that we all of us live.

Wilkie Collins is the easy leader in the class of novels to which 'The Fair Maid' belongs. His last, 'I Say No,' was tame only as compared with its predecessors, and there was something original in the chase after a criminal through a whole book to find that after all there had been no crime. Mr. Robinson has likewise given a new turn to an old situation when he brings home the wandering son, not as a repentant prodigal but as the amateur detective tracking his own father. The threads of the plot are duly entangled, but the reader is rather balked of his expected excitement, apparently, by the reluctance of the author to make out anybody very bad. You cannot have genuine blood-curdling horror without guilt somewhere. "They're a queer lot in Goldingbury," said the critical young Mayson. It is far worse to be dull than queer in a novel.

Nothing can be less like Wilkie Collins than 'The Baby's Grandmother,' in the absence of incident. We can even understand the feeling that may call it tedious, for the movement is certainly slow almost to the last. But the very slowness is a part of the truth. English country life, or, to speak more exactly, the ordinary life of English country-houses, goes on in a soft, uneventful monotony, to which nothing in our society offers any parallel. We have comforts and we have luxuries, but they are associated with the press and hurry of the city or with the brilliancy of summer festivity. The combination of perfect household comfort with unbroken, boundless leisure might seem blissful rest to some Americans, but the most—certainly most women—would find it dull. This is not saying that the English themselves do not find it dull sometimes, but only that the slowness of this book is drawn from life. It may stand as an almost typical modern novel, the novel where neither scenery, costume, nor event is of any consequence except as it serves to complete or define the men and women of the story. Nor should these be of an exceptional sort, but every-day people in every-day life.

No one is more successful than Mrs. Walford in gathering together a dozen people and making them as interesting as our own friends. She has grouped this set about a beautiful woman, whose charm there can be no denying. It is her method to make people talk, and thereby show the development of character. This accounts for the length of the book in proportion to the number of incidents. To work out character and plot in such a way requires space and time. The situation to which all leads up is like several of Trollope's. How the author could work out of it anything like a happy issue was an anxious question while the story was running in *Blackwood*. It may be said that the knot is cut, not untied. Still, it is as true to human experience that death should sometimes make a way out as that it should often stop the path. There will be two sides taken as to whether Lady Matilda should have forgiven Challoner, yet that is only a proof of the reality of the creation, for life is seldom so convincing as to make all judgments agree. At least the author has shown great skill in enlisting the reader's sympathy. He, too, resents the assumptions of the Hanwells, and he feels that the punishment has been severe enough for the almost unconscious sin of too easy compliance with the sister's ambitious schemes. Mrs. Walford's work needs no praise for any one who knows 'Mr. Smith.' To her new readers this book is a better token of her powers than anything since that first. She not only succeeds in making her heroine worthy a man's despair: she makes in Teddy a perfectly new figure in fiction; and by that one trait of high-minded reticence which she bestows on poor

Mary Tufnell, she wins for her what would have seemed impossible—our respect and our regret.

M. Boisgobey is at his best when he is secret, dark, and midnight, and in 'Babiole' he tells us the secret at the beginning: we see all the springs of action, and we find them wholly inadequate. Only a born fool could put himself into difficulty as the hero of 'Babiole' does, almost of malice prepense; and a born fool is not an interesting hero. The 'Secret de Berthe,' however, opens admirably with one of the most novel and ingenious situations in the whole realm of sensational fiction, as different as possible from the forced and ineffective opening of 'Babiole.' There is more character and more comedy in it than in any of the other of this author's many tales which it has been our fortune to read. Although M. Boisgobey is not quite the consummate artist in the construction of plots and in the weaving of mysteries that the late lamented Gaboriau was universally acknowledged to be, he generally avoids the great fault which Gaboriau as generally fell into—the presentation of the mystery to be solved, and then, when the reader was on the verge of discovering the clue, going back to the deluge to explain all the causes and circumstances which brought about the mystery with which the book opened. It is this error which makes so many of Gaboriau's books broken-backed. In the 'Secret de Berthe,' M. de Boisgobey manages to avoid it and to carry on the interest to the end, although he cannot maintain it at quite the same tension all the time. But there is a delightful duel, almost at the very end, and this is well worth waiting for.

American readers of 'Monsieur le Ministre,' and of 'Le Million' will be greatly disappointed in 'Le Prince Zilah,' which M. Jules Claretie has just published and which is almost altogether lacking in the qualities that made its predecessors acceptable. If the date, "Budapest.—Maisons-Lafitte, 1880-1881," which M. Claretie puts at the end of the book had been put at the beginning, we should have been warned that the 'Prince Zilah,' although only just published, was written three or four years ago, and before the author discovered the value of his new method—the method which made 'Monsieur le Ministre' popular enough to sell more than 60,000 copies, and which made 'Noris' and 'Le Million' only a little less popular. Although we find now and again in 'Le Prince Zilah' the picturesque tableaux of Parisian life to which M. Claretie had accustomed us in the other novels, the story itself is unworthy of him. It is a story of the super-sentimental and hysterico-emotional order—much the sort of stuff we are accustomed to get from M. Octave Feuillet. There is an Hungarian Prince of high birth and great wealth, who marries a gypsy girl, but she has loved before not wisely but too well, and there is a parting and much sorrow and many tears, followed by a reconciliation, and then she dies in the odor of sanctity.

Day-Dawn in Dark Places: a Story of Wanderings and Work in Bechwanaland. By Rev. John Mackenzie, British Resident Commissioner in Bechwanaland. Cassell & Co.

It is not a little strange that Mr. Mackenzie, with such a story to deliver, should have kept it to himself so long. The experiences which he relates began in 1858 and ended in 1867; for, although he remained at Shoshong several years after the latter date, he gives only the most summary account of that period in his concluding chapter. When Mr. Mackenzie went to South Africa in 1858 he was a young man, with a young wife. He had had no experience of missionary work, but it is evident that he possessed for it a very special fitness—not only for its

offices of preaching and teaching, but for its ruder tasks, its various self-help and strange adventure. If he has more to say of lion hunting and such things than of Bible-reading and preaching, it must not be inferred that the former were more to him than the latter. His book is written with an eye to popular effect, and not without the hope of enlisting the sympathy and awakening the interest of youthful readers. It is defective in its presentation of the geographical situation of the various tribes of which it speaks and their relation to each other, for which not even the aid of a map is furnished. Those who have read 'Ten Years North of the Orange River' will, no doubt, as he says in his preface, find themselves at home in his pages, but it was hardly wise to take for granted that all his readers had done so. The illustrations, finally, are not so closely related to the text as one could wish, and excite a grave suspicion that they were not prepared for this volume.

The earlier chapters deal for the most part with an expedition headed by Mr. Mackenzie, which had for its objective point the country of the Makololo tribe, to which a missionary party had gone some months before, hoping to induce the tribe to migrate to the northern bank of the Zambesi (a more healthy region), as an initial step toward their conversion to the Christian faith. The result was the finding of Mr. Price and two of Mr. Helmore's children, the only survivors of the original party, the others having perished at Linyanti by fever or poisoning. Mr. Price was on the way back, having reached the Zouga, and no attempt was made to carry out the Makololo scheme. Mr. Mackenzie's work after his return was first among the Bamangwata, then for a little while among the Matabele; finally he settled down among the Bechwanas. The conversion of the sons of Sekhome, the chief at Shoshong, while Sekhome himself remained intractable, placed Mr. Mackenzie in a most difficult and perilous position, but in the end proved him entirely equal to the situation. The differences of Sekhome and his sons soon came to open war, and in the end the missionary was the only person who succeeded in keeping his place in the midst of all the plots and counterplots. He secured the confidence of the people. He came to be recognized as their friend. Even the heart of Sekhome grew "white" to him as time went on. The narrative reaches its natural climax with the building of a mission church in 1867. The celebration of its opening with a roast ox, sour milk, and tea was a remarkable occasion. We read of one head man who got no ox or milk, but was fain to content himself with a camp-kettle of tea, of which he left not a drop. Several of the costumes worn by the natives on this occasion are described with some particularity. The most striking must have been that of the man whose only garment was an English "swallow-tail," close-buttoned to his chin. The closing chapter recounts the successes of the mission from 1867 down to the present time.

England and Canada. A Summer Tour between Old and New Westminster, with Historical Notes. By Sandford Fleming, C.E. Montreal: Dawson Brothers, 1884.

IN the summer of 1883 Mr. Sandford Fleming was sent to examine the proposed route of the Canadian Pacific Railway through British Columbia. As he chanced to have just arrived in England when the summons to make the journey reached him, he takes advantage of this fact to devote the first part of his book to a description of his two voyages across the Atlantic and his doings in England, together with some

rather crude chapters on the history of Nova Scotia, the Hudson's Bay Company, and the settlement of the northwest. In fact, it is only when he gets to the foot of the Rocky Mountains that his story has any interest for the general reader. At the time of his visit the rails were laid as far as Calgary, 840 miles west of Winnipeg. From this point in a direct line the terminus of that part of the railway which has been built from the Pacific coast is about 300 miles distant, and three mountain ranges are to be crossed. The summit of the first, the Rocky Mountains, though the highest, was easily reached by a wagon road, but the descent by a horse trail was more difficult, and at times dangerous. The trail passes for six miles along a series of sheer precipices, "from five to eight hundred feet high, on a path from ten to fifteen inches wide, and at some points almost obliterated, with slopes above and below us so steep that a stone would roll into the torrent in the abyss below. There are no trees or branches or twigs which we can grip to aid us in our advance on the narrow, precarious footing." There was no serious mishap, however, either to men or horses, and the descent was safely made. The western slope of this part of the Rocky Mountain range is drained by the Columbia River, which is flanked upon the west by another range called the Selkirk, but little lower than that upon the east. This range, however, is still comparatively unknown, no exploring party, if we rightly understand Mr. Fleming's somewhat confused statements, having at this time crossed it from the east. The alternative was to go down the Columbia—a route which the railway may possibly take—seventy miles to the point where it abruptly changes its course to the south. From information given by one of the company's engineers in camp at this spot, Mr. Fleming hoped that it might be possible to cross the mountains by following up one of the numerous glacier-fed streams to its source, and determined at least to make the attempt. The climb proved difficult but practicable, even for horses. On the other side of the summit the head waters of the river Ille-celle-waet, a tributary of the Columbia, were struck, and the descent was safely made along its banks to the Columbia, which has at this place become a noble stream 1,200 feet wide. A third mountain range, the Gold range, still lay between the travellers and the Pacific coast. The difficulty of crossing this was increased by a scarcity of provisions, the supplies which should have been brought to this point having been cached at a place five days' journey to the west. The range was, however, crossed with the aid of an Indian guide, and all the adventurous part of Mr. Fleming's journey came to an end.

He is naturally very enthusiastic as to the magnificence of the scenery of British Columbia, going so far as to assert with respect to the Yosemite Valley, "that there are scores of places in the mountain zone to be made accessible by the Canadian Pacific equally as striking and marked by as much beauty." The country to the east of the mountains he considers to be more fertile than that through which the Northern Pacific runs. Mr. Fleming would have been wise had he confined himself to a description of the comparatively unknown country through which he passed. As it is, he gives us his opinion on a multitude of subjects, including the study of the classics, and indulges in digressions without number. We have not endeavored to verify the accuracy of his "historical notes," which have the appearance of being drawn from the nearest encyclopedia; but to quote from General Grant's "annual message of 1880" involves an obvious error and implies the possibility of others.

The Evolution of a Life, described in the Memoirs of Major Seth Eyland, late of the Mounted Rifles. S. W. Green's Son. 12mo, pp. 336.

MAJOR EYLAND's story of his own life describes the career of a genuine Vermonter, shrewd but notional, energetic, and aspiring to something better than money, but with more of zeal than sweetness and light. With a restless Yankee readiness for anything promising, he tried art, law, war, journalism, and railroad organization. His reminiscences of the war and of his after-experiences in Texas are the most interesting. He saw a good deal of Butler's energetic administration in camp and indolence in the field, and he describes the bloody but little-known battle of Darbytown, in October, 1864, when Lee strove hard, though unsuccessfully, to drive the Army of the James back across the river, and relieve Richmond from so dangerous a neighbor. There does not seem to have been much maneuvering, but the carnage from the repeating rifles was frightful, notwithstanding the care with which the Confederates entrenched even their skirmish line, with a caution which our commanders made too little attempt to imitate. Of Stonewall Jackson, Major Eyland tells several anecdotes, and among them one of his sending off a small detachment at the battle of Chancellorsville to make what looked like a foolhardy night attack on the Federal force at United States Ford. The Confederate colonel in command objected, but Jackson snapped his fingers and threatened to send some one else, and the attack was made. It was not until long afterwards that the colonel learned from the United States officer who had been opposed to him that the attack had prevented the corps (apparently Reynolds's) from crossing in time to take part in the next day's decisive battle, by making them think that Jackson's line reached round to the ford in front of them.

There is little else that deserves remark in this book, unless we except what is at least a well-invented story of a fellow-Vermonter. Jim Fisk once received by telegraph the details of a dangerous bill introduced in one of the State Legislatures. He telegraphed in reply to his informant to come on at once, received him at his sumptuous quarters at the Grand Opera-house, and inquired if his visitor could kill the bill. The Judge thought he might. Fisk drew a check for \$5,000. The Judge agreed to do what he could for so small an amount, but never took checks. Fisk smiled and got the cash, which the Judge pocketed and shook hands to go, when Fisk suddenly asked, "By the way, who is the author of that bill?" The Judge replied, without hesitation, "I am." "Oh!" said Fisk, with a beaming look of admiration, "I thought so. Good day."

Mrs. Lincoln's Boston Cook-Book. By Mrs. D. A. Lincoln. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

IN answer to the question, "What does cookery mean?" Mr. Ruskin says: "It means the knowledge of Circe and Medea, and of Calypso and of Helen, and of Rebekah and of all the Queens of Sheba. It means knowledge of all fruits and herbs and spices, and of all that is healing and sweet in fields and groves, and savory to meals; it means carefulness and inventiveness and readiness of appliances; it means the economy of your great grandmothers and the science of modern chemistry; it means much tasting and no wasting; it means English thoroughness and French art and American hospitality." It is not extravagant to say that, as far as these mythological, Biblical, and practical requirements can be met by one weak woman they are met by Mrs. Lincoln. And to the varied and extensive range of

knowledge she adds an acquaintance with Milton and with Confucius, as shown by the apt quotations on her title-page. The book is intended to satisfy the needs and wants of the experienced housekeeper, of the tyro, and of the teacher in a cooking school. In its receipts, in its tables of time and proportion, in its clear and minute directions about every detail of the kitchen and dining room, it has left unanswered few questions which may suggest themselves to the most or the least intelligent. The omission of a set of bills of fare, or of tables of combinations suited to the seasons and the markets, seems to us the only serious imperfection. Many women not lacking in ingenuity are driven almost distracted by the effort to make daily combinations which by their novelty shall tickle the family palate, and so keep the family temper in good condition. Valuable hints on this point, however, are scattered throughout. On the whole, the woman who has merely to superintend servants, or the woman upon whom the burden of domestic duty chiefly falls, cannot do better than buy the book and study it, from the first line of the preface to the last line of the short essays which give "all the chemical and physiological information that is necessary for a clear understanding of the laws of health, so far as they are involved in the science of cooking."

The Isle of Wight: Its History, Topography and Antiquities. With notes, etc. By W. H. Davenport Adams. London and New York: T. Nelson & Sons.

THIS convenient hand-book, to one of the most lovely districts of England, belongs among those exhaustive local commentaries which the limited space and indefatigable antiquarianism involved make so characteristic of English guide-book literature. The Isle of Wight is especially attractive to Americans who love England and need a mild and equal temperature and tranquil surroundings; and for all such to whom its relaxing climate is no objection, there is no part of the motherland so delightful unless it be South Devonshire, which is so far removed from the centre of English civilization as to be hardly considered with the Isle of Wight in respect to desirability for more or less permanent residence. The old churches and manor houses of the island are of great architectural interest, and the scenery, if not striking, is full of that peculiar rural charm which is the most English of all English topical characteristics. Of the hand-book it is only necessary to say that nothing that can interest the American visitor is omitted, 319 octavo pages being devoted to this insular satellite, whose dimensions are $22\frac{1}{2} \times 13$ miles—hardly enough to give a good day's walk in one direction.

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